THE MUSLIM WORLD

ISLAMIC SUMMIT 1974 PAKISTAN

ISLAMIC SUMMIT
1974
PAKISTAN

ISLAMIC SUMMIT 1974 PAKISTAN

THE MUSLIM WORLD

Republic of

UPPER VOLTA

His Excellency

GENERAL SANGOULE LAMIZANA

President of Upper Volta

Mr. Sangoule Lamizana was born in 1916 at Dianra, Upper Volta.

He served in the French army during the second World War and later in Indo-China. He became Chief of Staff of Upper Volta Army in 1961 and was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel in 1964.

He became Head of State of Upper Volta following the deposition of President Yameogo in 1966. In 1967, he was elected President of the Republic.

Republic of

UPPER VOLTA

Upper Volta is a landlocked state in West Africa surrounded by Mali, Niger, Dahomey, Togo, Ghana and the Ivory Coast. The climate is hot and mainly dry with temperature averaging 83°F (27°C); humidity reaches 80 per cent in the south during the rainy season of June-October. French is the official language and there are three principal native tongues with many dialects. The main religions are Islam and Christianity.

Area: 274,122 sq. km.

Population: (1970 estimates) 5,437,000; Ouagadougon (capital) 110,000; Bobo-Dioulasso 55,000; Koudougou 28,000; Kaya 10,000; Onahigonya 10,000; Balfora 5,000.

Recent History

Formerly a province of French West Africa, Upper Volta became a self-governing Republic within the French Community in 1958, achieving full independence in 1960. In January 1966, Lieut. Col. Sangoule Lamizana became Head of State. A new civilian constitution was adopted in June, 1970. This was followed by elections for a National Assembly in December. Upper Volta is a member of the Conseil de l'Entente and OCAM.

Government

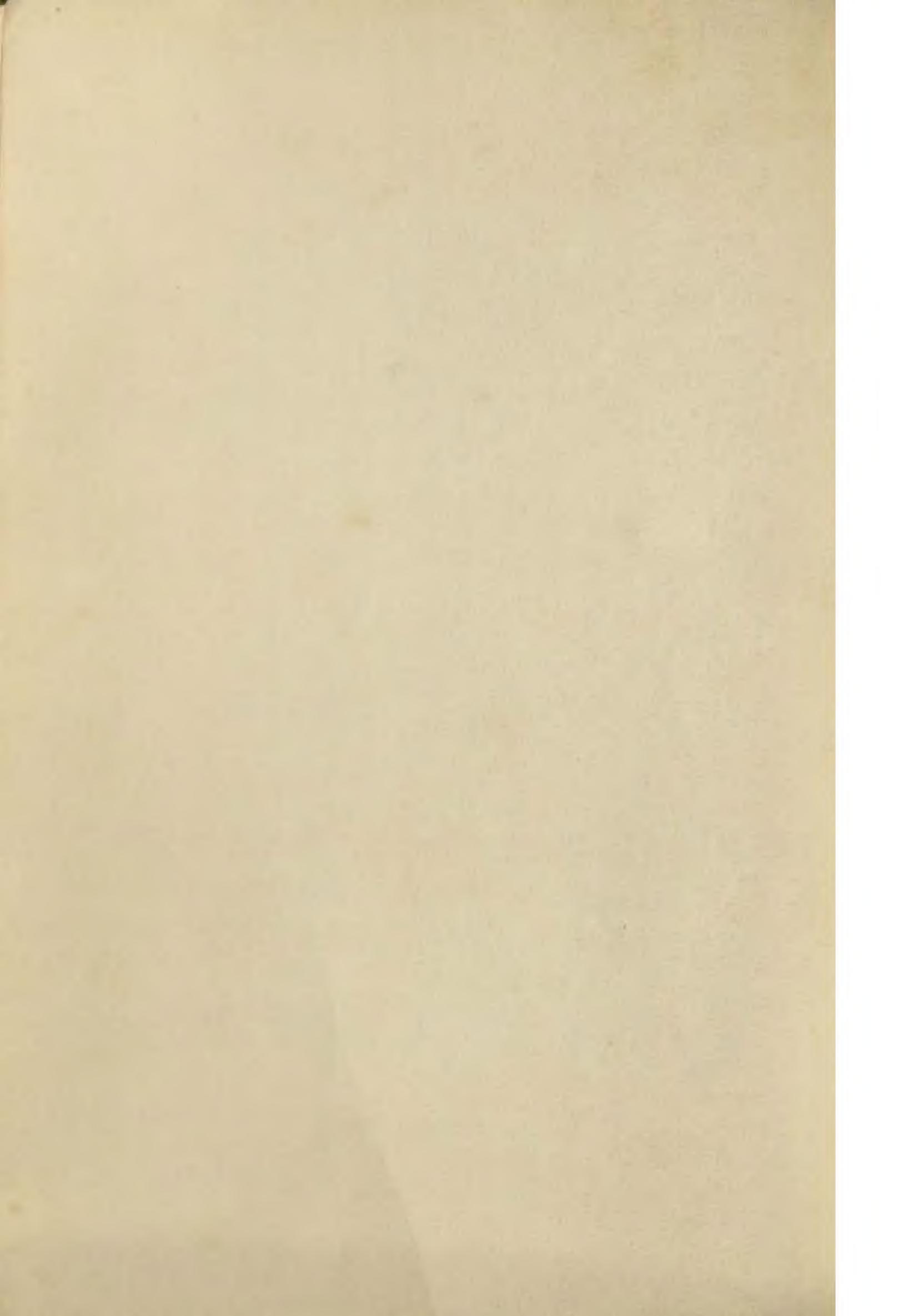
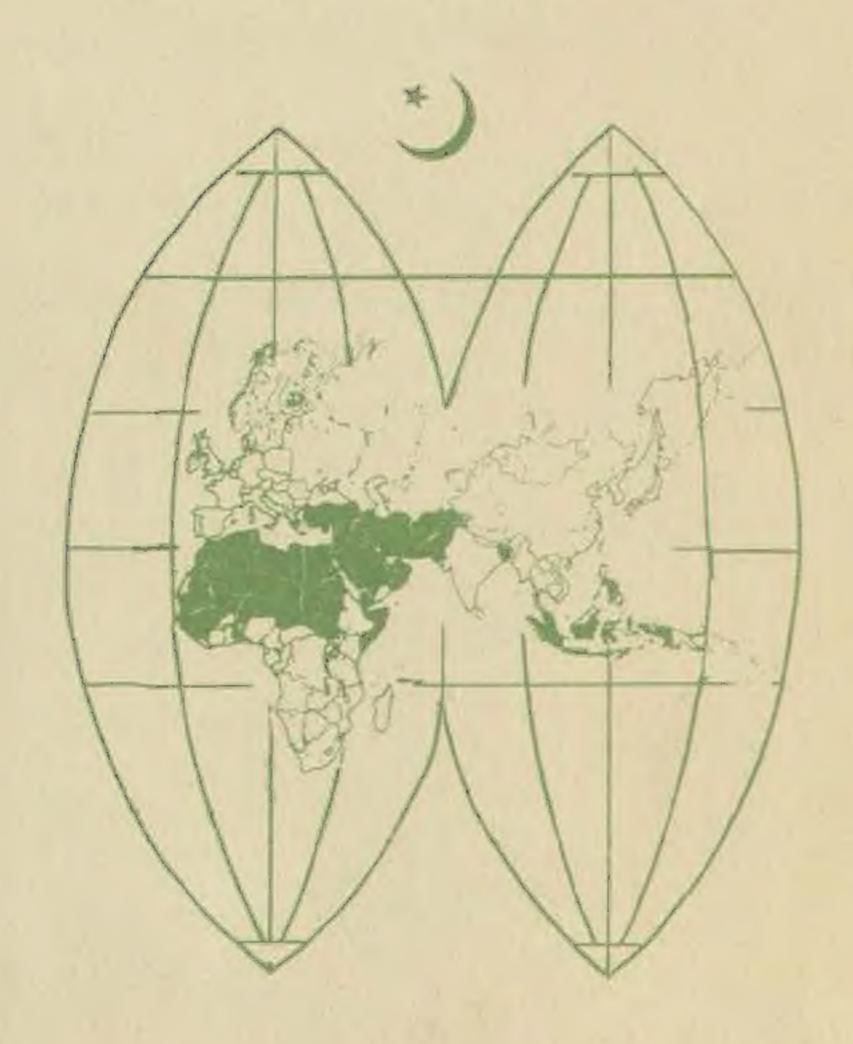
Upper Volta is a Republic with elected executive and legislature. Local administration is run through eight "Departments" divided into 44 districts.

Economic Affairs

Most of the population lives by agriculture and livestock breeding. Settled agriculture is confined to the river valleys and oases and

efforts are being made to extend the area of irrigated land. The chief crops are sorghum, millet, yam, beans, and maize. Livestock, meat, poultry, hides, beans and karite nuts and butter are the principal exports. Industry is limited to local handicrafts. Small deposits of gold, chromium, copper, iron and manganese are known to exist, but their extraction has only recently begun. The development plan adopted in 1967 envisages a 4 per cent growth rate for domestic production.

Published by
The Islamic Secretariat, Jeddah

Printed at
Ferozsons Karachi

THE MUSLIM WORLD

BASIC INFORMATION ABOUT THE MEMBER COUNTRIES OF THE ISLAMIC SECRETARIAT

Contents

Republic of
AFGHANISTAN

His Excellency Mr. Mohamad Daud,
Head of the State and Prime Minister of the Republic of Afghanistan

BIOGRAPHY

Mr. Mohammad Daud was born in 1909 and is the son of late Sardar Mohammad Aziz Khan. He had his preliminary education at the Amania College, Kabul and his higher education in France. On his return he joined the Army where he had a brilliant career.

He became G.O.C. Ningrahar in 1932, G.O.C. Kandahar in 1935 and G.O C. Kabul Army Corps in 1939. During this period he also acted as Governor of Ningrahar, Governor of Kandahar and Supreme Governor of Eastern Province.

He was appointed as Defence Minister in 1946. He became the Prime Minister in 1953 and resigned from that post in 1963. During this period Afghanistan made great strides in the socio-economic fields.

After the abolition of monarchy in July 1973, he became the Head of State and Prime Minister of Afghanistan. He also holds the portfolios of Defence and Foreign Affairs.

ABOUT THE COUNTRY

AFGHANISTAN is a land-locked country bounded on the North by U.S.S.R., on the North-East by the People's Republic of China, on the East and South by Pakistan and on West by Iran. Its area is 250,000 sq. miles, 15% of which is cultivable land. The population is estimated to be about 15 million.

The economy of Afghanistan is to a large extent based on agriculture and animal husbandry. Afghanistan also has rich mineral resources which await exploitation.

Afghanistan has entered the Fourth Five-Year Plan period and is achieving economic and industrial progress. A number of factories have been set up for the manufacture of cotton and woollen textiles, leather, footwear, marble ware, furniture, glass, bicycles, prefabricated houses and plastics. Figures for the Afghan foreign trade are as follows :— .

Value in U.S. $ (Million)

Year:	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Exports:	72	82	109	131	85
Imports:	124	124	128	135	125

KABUL is the Capital. Other major cities are Kandahar, Herat, Jalalabad, Gardez and Mazar Sharif.

Democratic and Popular Republic of

ALGERIA

His Excellency Mr. Houari Boumediene,
President of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria,

BIOGRAPHY

Mr. Houari Boumediene was born in 1925 at Guellma near Annaba. He studied at Zeetouna Mosque in Tunis and later at Al-Azhar in Cairo. He succeeded M. Boussouf as Commander of Willaya 5 in 1955. He was promoted Colonel in 1958 and appointed Chief of General Staff of the Army for National Liberation (A.N.L.) in Tunis in March 1960. He became Minister of National Defence in September 1962 and retained his portfolio in addition to becoming first Vice-President in September 1963. He staged a bloodless coup d'etat in June 1965 and became the President of the Revolutionary Council and President of the Council of Ministers.

Mr. Boumediene presided over the Non-Aligned Summit Conference held in Algiers in September 1973. In this capacity as spokesman of the Non-Aligned countries and President of the 4th Non-Aligned Summit he played a vital role in mobilising Third World and African opinion on the question of Middle East. He was also elected President of the 6th Arab Summit held in Algiers in October 1973.

ABOUT THE COUNTRY

ALGERIA is one of the North African Muslim countries which won back its freedom from the colonial yoke in 1962. It has an area of 113,883 sq. miles and a population of about 13.5 million. Vines are the main crop. There are 16.7 million hectares of agricultural land, of which 6.2 million hectares are arable. 370,000 hectares under vines and 9.6 million acres under pastures. Wheat, barley, olive, citrus fruits and dates are the main crops. Thirteen barrages supply water to 155,000 hectares

Algeria is rich in minerals of which natural gas and oil are the most important. Gas accounts for 10 per cent of the world's deposits. Other known resources of minerals are iron (over two billion tons), phosphates (500 million tons), zinc, lead, mercury, copper and antimony. Oil production in 1969 was 45 million tons. Production of phosphate in 1970 was 439,000 tons and in 1971 510,000 tons. Further expansion continues. Plants are being established for the processing of phosphate into fertilizers. Production of mercury in 1972 was estimated at 900 tons or 10 per cent of the world production.

The process of industrialization is fast and in several fields. A very important field is the liquefaction of natural gas for export. The plant at Arzew has an annual production capacity of three billion cubic meters. Another liquefaction plant with annual production capacity of 12.7 billion cubic meters has been set up at Shikda. Manufacturing industries have also shown an impressive growth. Their output and that of construction industries doubled in a short period of four years.

between 1966 and 1970, reaching 5 billion Dinars at the end of this period accounting for 22 per cent of total gross national product. Heavy investments are being made in metallurgy and electrical and mechanical engineering industries, chemicals and construction.

An iron and steel complex is being set up at El Hadjar at a total cost of $ 1 billion and is to be completed in three phases. When completed in 1976, the production capacity of this steel complex will rise to 1.3 million tons of liquid steel.

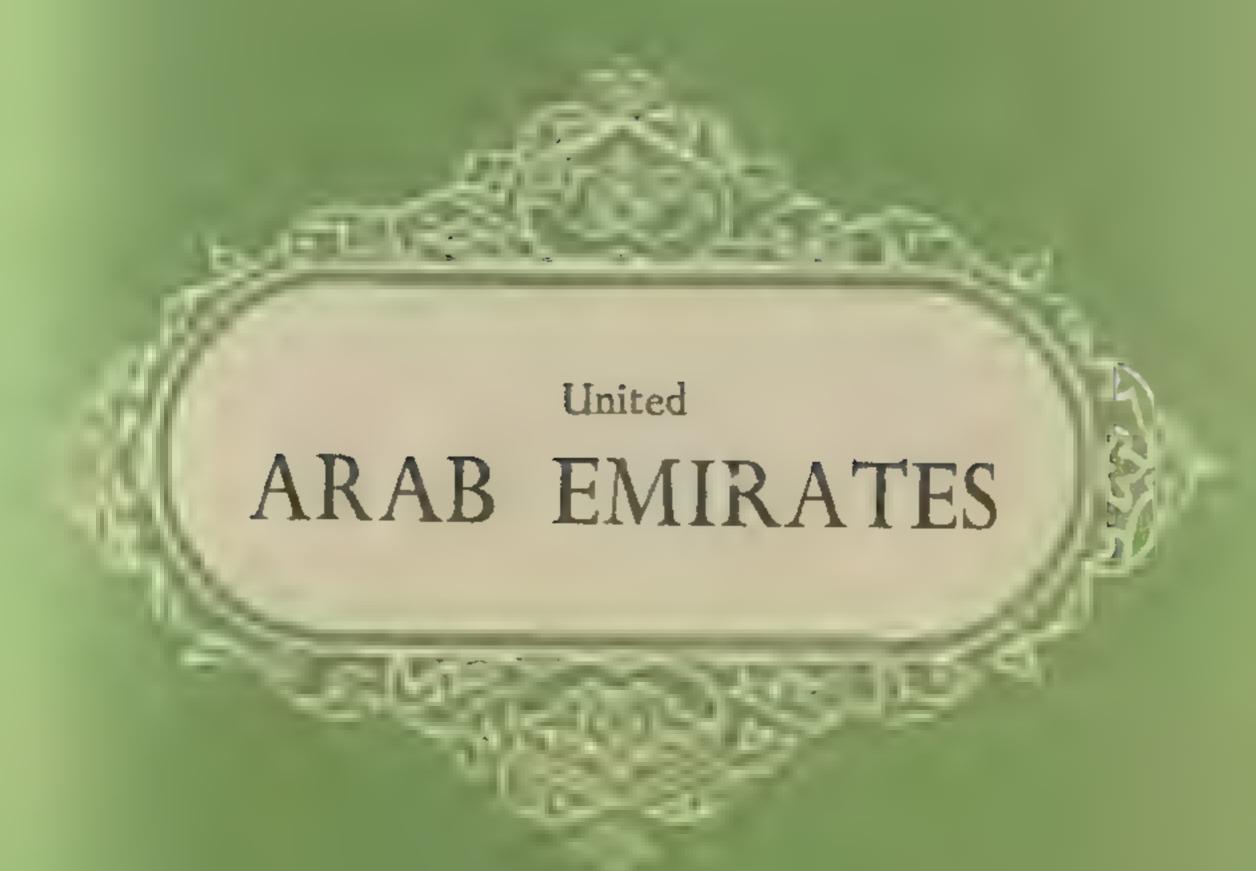
More than a half of the industrial production comes from the food industries, and other consumer goods producing industries like textiles, leather and footwear. Production of non-food consumer goods is shared equally by the public and private sectors.

Production of cement is between 900,000 and one million tons a year. About 700,000 tons of bricks and tiles were produced in 1971.

Value in U.S. $ (Million)

Year:	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Exports:	831	938	1,009	915	1,258
Imports:	807	1,009	1,257	1,465	1,791

ALGIERS is the capital. Oran is a port town.

United
ARAB EMIRATES

His Highness Shaikh Zayed Bin Sultan Al-Nahyan,
President of the United Arab Emirates and Ruler of Abu Dhabi

BIOGRAPHY

Sheikh Zayed was born in 1918. He is a direct descendant of Shaikh Isa Bin Nahyan, the founder of al-Nahayan dynasty of Abu Dhabi. One of Shaikh Zayed's ancestors was Shaikh Zayed the Great, who laid the political and economic foundations of the Emirate from 1855 to 1909.

In 1946, Shaikh Zayed became the Governor of the Eastern Province, and functioned in that capacity for twenty years, which was a period marked by many economic and social reforms. By living close to the desert, he learnt to love the Bedouins and became familiar with their customs, their lore and history.

In 1948 he was visited by Thesiger, who gave the following description of him:

"Zayed was powerfully built man of about thirty with a brown beard. He had a strong intelligent face, with steady observant eyes, and his manner was quiet but masterful. He was dressed very simply, in a beige-coloured shirt of Omani cloth and waistcoat which he wore unbuttoned. He wore dagger and cartridge belt, his rifle lay on the sand beside him. I had been looking forward to meeting him for he had a great reputation among the Bedouins. They like him for his easy informal ways and his friendliness, and they respect his force of character, his shrewdness, and his physcial strength. They said admiringly; Zayed is a Bedouin. He knows about camels, can ride like one of us, he can shoot and knows how to fight."

During the twenty years of his rule in Eastern Provinces, he also

introduced many agricultural reforms. He always helped the poor farmers and promptly acted against the rich whenever he found them taking advantage of their privileged position regarding the use of water for farming. He used to summon the rich farmers and tell them to grant free irrigation to all farmers because of the Prophet's Hadith:

"Do not deny anyone water, lest pastures should not grow."

ABOUT THE COUNTRY

THE Federation of United Arab Emirates, composed of seven states, has rich oil resources. Its area is 83,660 sq. km., (32,300 sq. miles) and population of about 200,000. Abu Dhabi has some fertile area. Main agricultural crops are fruits and vegetables. The entire economy of the Federation is based on oil. Oil is the Chief export, Abu Dhabi, being one of the biggest oil producers of the world. Daily production of oil is over 2 million barrels and annual revenues over one billion dollars. Almost all of its oil is exported.

Imports are all types of consumer goods, food, textiles and durables, capital goods and transport equipment.

Value in U.S. $ (million)

Year:	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Exports:	198	213	241	363	571
Imports:	120	153	142	198	294

DUBAI and Abu Dhabi are important places.

State of
BAHRAIN

His Highness Shaikh Isa Bin Sulman Al-Khalifa,
Amir of the State of Bahrain

BIOGRAPHY

His Highness Shaikh Isa Bin Sulman Al-Khalifa, the Ruler of Bahrain, was born on 3 July, 1933 in the district of Jasrah in the Western Region of Manama in Bahrain.

In 1953 he was appointed by his father Shaikh Sulman Bin Hamad Al-Khalifa temporarily as his successor. He acted as Ruler in his father's absence who was on a short visit to London.

From 1956 to 1961 he was Chairman of the Manama Municipality Council. On 31st January, 1958 by a decree of the Amiri Court he was officially appointed as Heir Apparent of Bahrain. On 2nd November, 1961 he became the Ruler automatically on the death of his father, and after 40 days of mourning on 16th December, 1961 he was officially proclaimed the Ruler of Bahrain.

By a decree passed by him in 1968, he established the Bahrain Defence Forces for the first time.

In August and September 1969, he paid an official visit to the United States, U.K. and France. In 1970 he appointed a Board of Directors under his own powers in which he made his younger brother Shaikh Khalifa Bin Sulman Al-Khalifa as the Chairman of the Board. The Directors were in the capacity of Advisers and Administrators as Bahrain was not then fully independent. In 1968 to 1970 he paid official and private visits to Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Egypt, Kuwait and UAE. He has also participated in many Summit Conferences of the Arab countries.

ABOUT THE COUNTRY

BAHRAIN is an island with an area of 400 sq. miles and a population of about 220,000. Its economy is based mainly on crude oil production and oil refining. One half of the GNP comes from oil. Oil production is about 4 million tons a year. Trade, banking and other services comprise the other half. The industrial sector is small but is expanding.

Fisheries and ship repairing are important activities. The Most important industry of Bahrain is an Aluminium smelter with an annual production capacity of 120,000 tons.

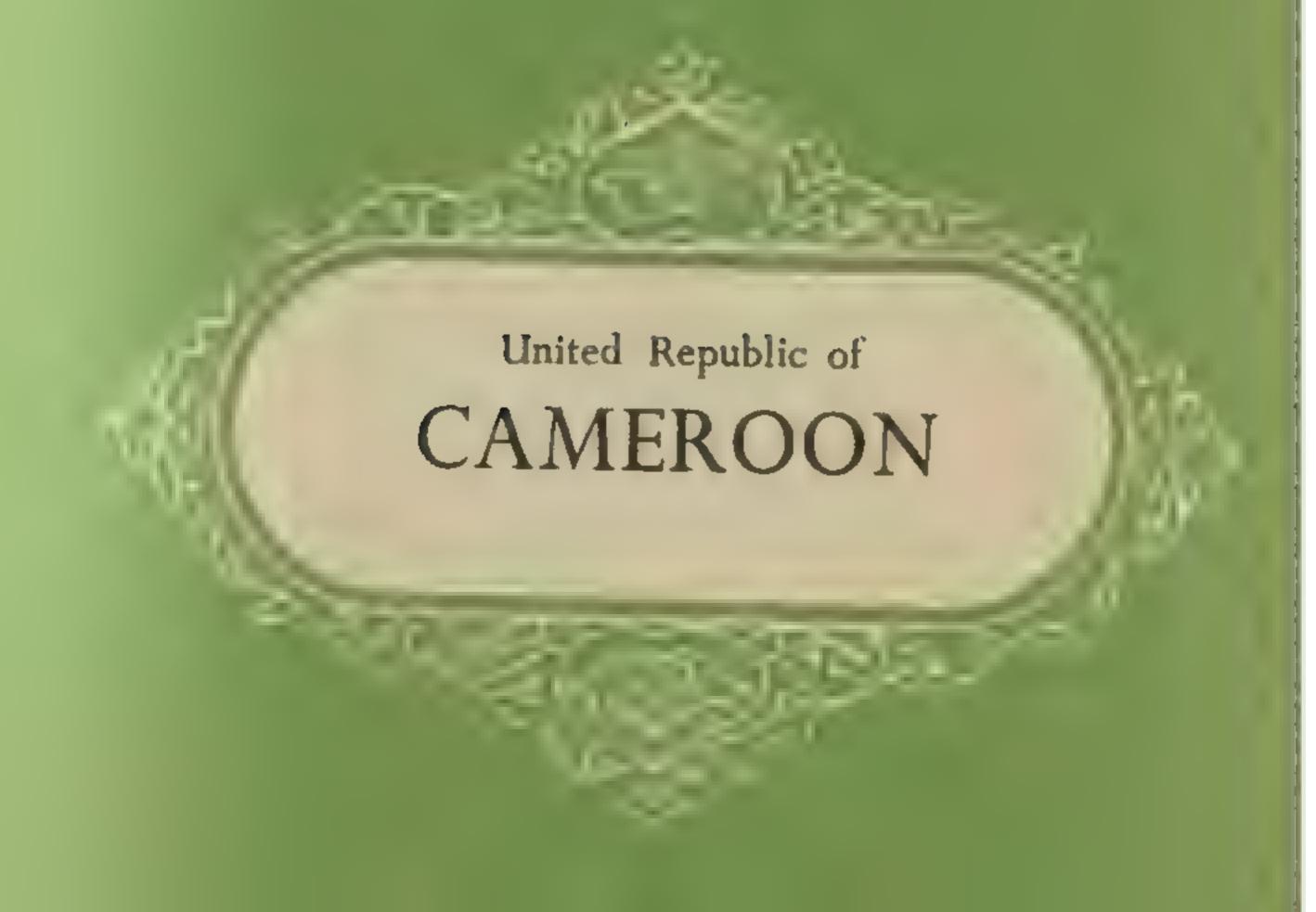
It started production in May 1971. Raw material is imported from Australia and natural gas is used as fuel. Natural gas reserves are abundant.

Value in U.S. $ (million)

Year:	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Exports:	102	104	157	178	173
Imports:	219	217	277	316	331

MANAMA is the capital and commercial centre. Muharraq is the other important town.

ISLAMIC SUMMIT 1974 PAKISTAN

THE MUSLIM WORLD

His Excellency

Mr. AHMADOU AHIDJO

President of the United Republic of Cameroon

Mr. Ahmadou Ahidjo was born in August, 1924.

He received his early education at Yaounde and began his career in Radio Administration. In 1947, he was elected as representative to the Representative Assembly of Cameroon. He later became Secretary of the Assembly and President of Administrative Affairs.

In 1956-57 he was Minister of Interior and the same year he became Deputy Prime Minister. In 1958, he became Prime Minister.

In May 1960, on the independence of Cameroon, he became its President. After the formation of the Federal Republic of Cameroon in 1961, he became the President of the Republic.

United Republic of
CAMEROON

The Federation of Cameroon lies on the west coast of Africa with Nigeria to the north, Chad and the Central African Republic to the east and Congo (Brazzaville) and Gabon to the south. The climate is hot and humid with average temperature of 80°F (26°C). It is hotter and drier inland. The official languages are French and English. The main religions are Islam and Christianity.

Area: 476,000 sq. km (183,736 sq. miles)

Population: 5,218,000 (1965 estimates)

Recent History

The Federal Republic of Cameroon was created on Ist October, 1961 by the union of the Republic of Cameroon with the former British-administered Trust Territory of Southern Cameroons.

East Cameroon, once a League of Nations Mandate and later a United Nations Trusteeship Territory, was under French administration until it became independent as the Republic of Cameroon on Ist January, 1960. Southern Cameroons opted to join the Republic in February 1961. President Ahidjo was re-elected in March 1970.

Government

The President and Vice-President are elected by direct universal suffrage. The President appoints the Cabinet and the National Assembly is elected by direct universal suffrage.

Economic Affairs

Cameroon has one of the highest incomes per head in tropical Africa, though the basis of its economy is still essentially agricultural. The most

important cash crops are cocoa, coffee, rubber and palm oil. Bananas have declined in importance in export earnings over the last few years, and many plantations have been converted by the Cameroon Development Corporation to more profitable crops. Cotton production is expanding rapidly under the 1966-71 Five-Year Plan and cotton is now the third most important agricultural export after cocoa and coffee.

The industrial sector in Cameroon was well-developed before independence and has since grown steadily and is based on aluminium and chemicals. Douala is the main commercial centre and port.

Cameroon is an associate member of the EEC, and a member of OCAM and UDEAC.

Published by
The Islamic Secretariat, Jeddah

Printed at
Ferozsons Karachi

Republic of
CHAD

His Excellency Mr. N'garta Tombalbaye,
President of the Republic of Chad

BIOGRAPHY

Mr. N'garta Tombalbaye, was born in Bessada, in the Prefecture of Koumra, in Chad, in 1918. He received his education at Fort Lamy, Fort-Archambault, Koumra and Kyabe. He has been a founder-member of the Chad Progressive Party ever since its foundation in 1946. On March 30, 1952, he was elected a Councillor of the Territorial Assembly of Chad on the Chad Progressive Party ticket. On March 31, 1957, Mr. Tombalbaye was re-elected to the Territorial Assembly from the same constituency and was nominated a Grand Councillor of the Council of French Africa and became its first Vice-President.

Mr. Tombalbaye was later elected President of the Commission for Economic Affairs of the Council for French Africa.

In March 1959, he became President of the Provisional Government of the Republic of Chad, and in June 1959 he became the Prime Minister as well.

In August 1960, Mr. Tombalbaye became the Head of the State and President of the Council of Ministers. On April 22, 1962, he was elected President of the Republic and the President of the Council of Ministers, and re-elected for a period of seven years in an election based on universal adult suffrage in 1969.

ABOUT THE COUNTRY

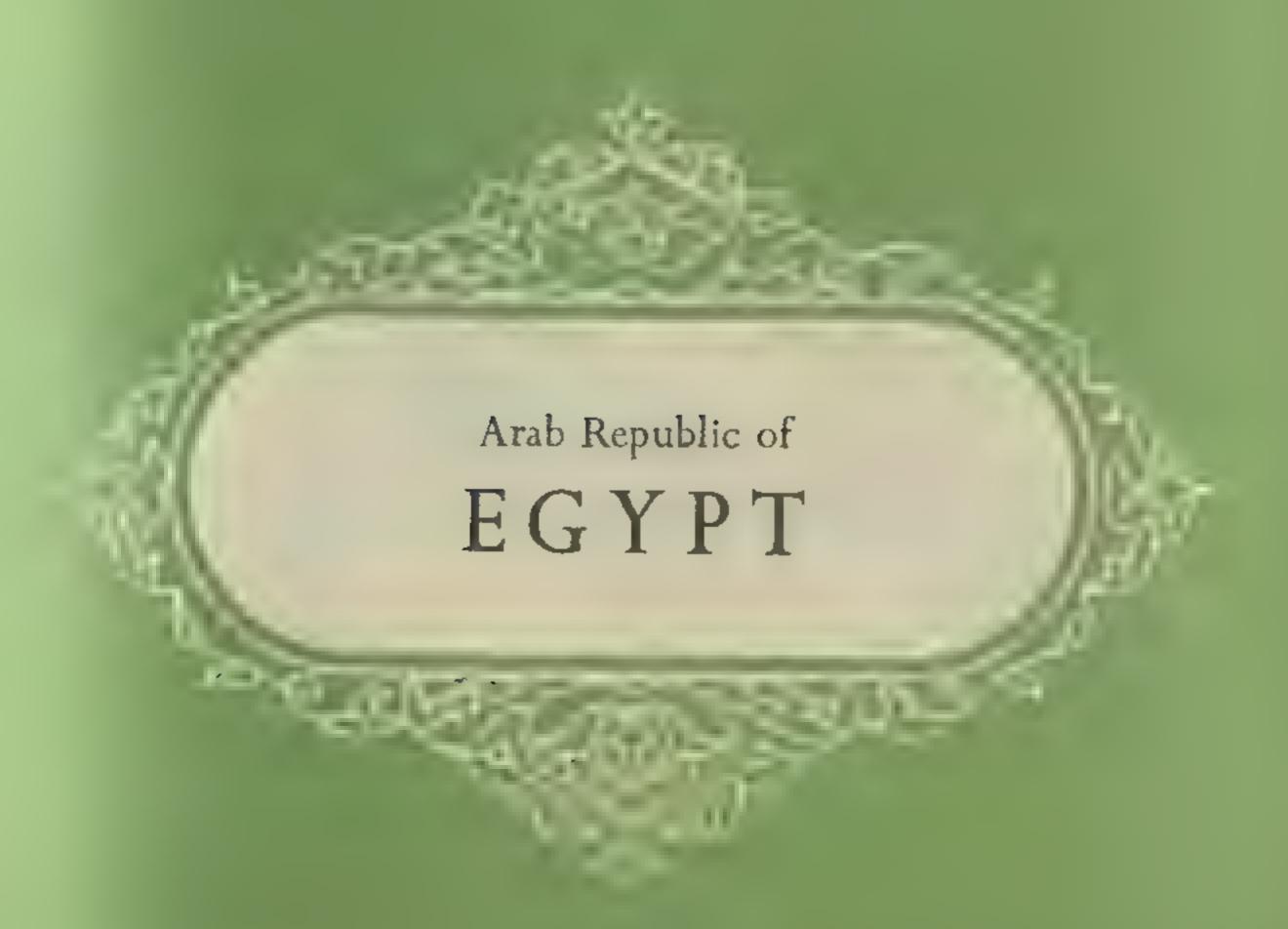
CHAD, one of the newly freed African countries, has an area of 1,284,000 sq. km. Its population is about 3.6 million.

The economy of Chad depends mainly on raw cotton. Animal husbandry is the second important economic activity. In 1971, cattle population was estimated at 4.7 million. Exports recorded at 40,000 heads are 20 per cent of total exports. Groundnut is an important crop. The small industrial sector covers cotton ginning, brewing, beet sugar and textile manufacturing. There is abundance of cheap labour. Some infra-structure facilities were built up in the 1965—70 Plan Period. The new Plan period is 1971-80.

Value in U.S. $ (million)

Year:	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Exports:	31	33	30	28	63
Imports:	54	57	64	62	66

FORT LAMY is the Capital.

Arab Republic of
EGYPT

His Excellency Mr. Anwar el Sadat,
President of the Arab Republic of Egypt

BIOGRAPHY

Mr. Anwar el Sadat was born on December 25, 1918 in Mit Abu El Kom Village, Tala District, Menufia Governorate (Lower Egypt). His father was a civilian employee at the Department of Medical Military Services.

After graduating from the Military Academy in 1938, Anwar el Sadat was appointed in the Signal Corps. He participated in most of the secret movements that took place in the years prior to the 1952 Revolution: was arrested several times due to his political activity, and eventually dismissed from the Army. However, he returned once again to the Signal Corps in 1950 with the rank of a Captain.

On the day of the Revolution, July 23, 1953, he was assigned the task of seizing the Broadcasting Service and the Television network, and of broadcasting the first statement to inform the people of the inception of the Revolution.

He was appointed Minister of State, then, Secretary-General of the Preparatory Committee of the National Congress On August 7, 1957 he was appointed Secretary General of the National Union. He had been head of the daliy newspaper "El-Gumhuria" and regularly published articles before and during 1956.

On July 22, 1960 he was elected President of the National Assembly which position he held until 1968. On February 20, 1961 he was appointed Chairman of the Afro-Asian Solidarity Council. At the end of April of the same year, he headed the delegation of the National

Assembly during its visit to the Soviet Union. In 1962, he was chosen member of the Presidential Council and in 1968 elected member of the Higher Executive Committee.

One of his major works is "My son, This Is Your Uncle Gamal." These are his memories with the late President with whom he was closely associated for about 30 years. He also wrote "Revolution on the Banks of the Nile" and "Prince of the Island."

On December 20, 1969 the late President issued a decree in which he appointed Anwar el Sadat First Vice-President.

On October 17, 1970, he was elected President of the Republic.

President Sadat has travelled widely and on various occasions represented his country in international councils. He was Chairman of the Islamic Congress held at Rabat. Soon after the Revolution he visited Yemen and other Arab African countries, as well as the USA in 1966 and USSR in 1967.

President Sadat is married to Madam Jehan Safwat Rauf, and has seven children, including a son.

ABOUT THE COUNTRY

EGYPT, which finally liquidated the lagacy of colonial domination in the Revolution of 1952 has an area of 386,200 sq. miles and a population of 30,970,000 according to the census of 1966. It has a well developed economy. During 1960s, the pace of development was fast but in the recent years it has slowed down due to heavy expenditure on defence and social welfare. The loss of earnings from the Suez Canal, the oil-fields in Sinai, and most of the industries along Suez have caused considerable pressure on balance of payments and industrial production. About 12 per cent of gross domestic production is being invested. The output of oil has declined but agricultural production is improving. Terms and conditions have been liberalised to attract foreign private investment.

Cotton is the main crop and accounts for 10 per cent of total GNP and 25 per cent of agricultural production. Aswan Dam, inaugurated in January 1971, has benefited the Egyptian economy considerably. About one sixth of the total cultivated area has been brought under perennial irrigation. Production of rice and maize has increased. An equal area of about one million feddans has been reclaimed. About 4 billion KWH of electricity is being generated and ultimately it is likely to rise 8 to 14 billion KWH. Power will be available in the near future for industries like an aluminium smelter, a phosphate fertilizer factory, and iron and steel works:

Value in U.S. $ (million)

Year:	1969	1970	1971	1972
Exports.	745	762	789	825
Imports:	638	785	919	877

CAIRO is the Capital, Alexandria, Suez, Port Said and Ismailia are the ports and commercial centres.

ISLAMIC SUMMIT 1974 PAKISTAN

THE MUSLIM WORLD

Republic of

GABON

His Excellency

MR. ALBERT BERNARD BONGO

President of Gabon

Mr. Albert Bernard Bongo was born on 30th December, 1933.

He received his education at Dacongo at a Technical College in Drannaville.

He started his career as a civil servant and also served with the Air Force from 1958 to 1960. In 1962, he was appointed Director of the private office of President Leon M'ba when he was in charge of information and national defence matters. From 1962 to 1967, he was Minister Delegate to the Presidency and was in charge of national defence and co-ordination, information and tourism. In March, 1967, he became Vice-President.

On the death of President Leon M'ba he assumed the office of President in December, 1967.

He recently embraced Islam.

Republic of
GABON

Gabon is an equatorial country on the west coast of Africa with Cameroon to the north and the Congo (Brazzaville) to the south and east. The climate is tropical with an average temperature of 79°F (26°C) and an annual rainfall of 98 inches. The official language is French but Bantu dialects are widely spoken. About 65 per cent of the population is Christian.

The Capital is Libreville.

Area: 267,000 sq. km. (103,000 sq. miles)

Population: 475,000 (1970 estimates)

Recent History

Formerly a province of French Equatorial Africa, Gabon gained internal autonomy in 1957. In 1958, it joined the French Community and attained independence in August 1960. Gabon is a member of the Conference of Heads of States of Equatorial Africa. A general election was held in mid-April 1964. The first President, Leon M'ba, died in November 1969 and was succeeded by Mr. Albert Bongo, who was till then Vice-President.

Government

The Constitution of 1967 vests executive power in the President and a Council of Ministers appointed by him. The legislative organ is the unicameral National Assembly of 47 Deputies elected by universal suffrage for a five-year term. The country is divided into 9 administrative regions, each under a Prefect.

Economic Affairs

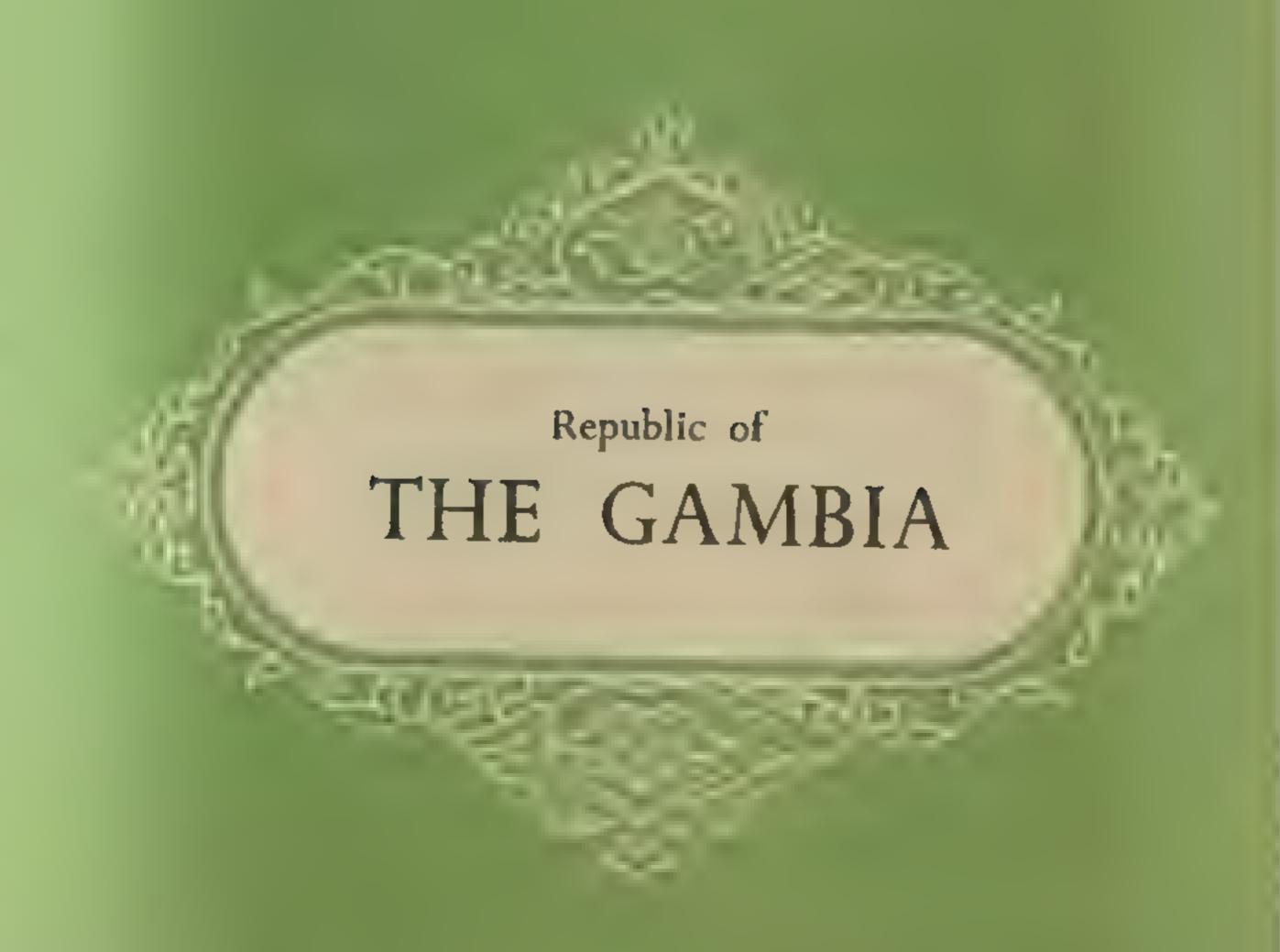
Although timber production had declined over the last five years, forestry is still the main industry. Mineral production has been rising steadily. Crude oil production, already fifth highest in Africa, is expected to increase substantially in the future as a result of new discoveries. The manganese deposits at Moanda in the south, form one of the world's richest sources. There have also been recent discoveries of major iron ore deposits at Mekambo in the north-east. Other minerals produced are uranium and gold, and an oil refinery for the five states of the UDEAC is being built at Port-Gentil. Agricultural products include palm oil, coffee, cocoa and rice. There is fishing in the lagoons, rivers and lakes. A five-year Plan, 1966-70, provided for the investment of about £37 million, mainly to develop natural resources. Gabon is an associate member of the European Economic Community (EEC), a member of the Central African Economic and Customs Union (UDEAC), and of the Afro-Malagasy Joint Organization (OCAM).

Published by
The Islamic Secretariat, Jeddah

Printed at
Ferozsons Karachi

ISLAMIC SUMMIT 1974 PAKISTAN

THE MUSLIM WORLD

Republic of

THE GAMBIA

His Excellency

SIR DAWDA K. JAWARA

President of the Gambia

Sir Dawda K. Jawara was born on 11th May, 1924 at Barajally, the Gambia.

He received his early education at the Mohammadan School and Methodist Boys' High School, Bathurst. Later, he went to Achimote College, Ghana and Glasgow University, Scotland. In 1953, he became a member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons. In 1957, he obtained a Diploma in Tropical Veterinary Medicine from Edinburgh.

In 1954, he entered the Gambian Civil Service as Veterinary Officer and in 1957, he became Principal of Veterinary Officers' College. In 1960, he resigned from service and entered politics. During this year he became leader of the Protectorate People's Party and a member of the House of Representatives. He served as Minister of Education from 1960 to 1961. In May 1962, a new constitution came into effect and after a general election, Sir Dawda took office as Premier. In 1963, when Gambia attained complete internal self-government, he became the Prime Minister and continued in this capacity till 1969.

On Gambia becoming a Republic in 1970, Sir Dawda K. Jawara became its first President. He was re-elected President in 1972.

Republic of
THE GAMBIA

The Gambia is situated around the River Gambia in West Africa and is bordered on three sides by Senegal. The climate is tropical. English is the official language; the principal vernacular languages are Mandinka and Woloff. The main religion is Islam. Bathurst is the capital.

Area: 4,261 sq. miles.

Population: (1968 estimates) 360,000.
Nearly half the inhabitants belong to the Mandingo tribe.

Recent History

The Gambia has made continuous progress towards independence from 1888, when it became a Crown Colony. In May 1962, a new constitution came into effect, and after a general election, the leader of the People's Progressive Party, Dr. (later Sir) Dawda K. Jawara, took office as Premier. Full internal self-government followed in October 1963. In February 1965, the Gambia became an independent country within the Commonwealth and, in November 1970, became a Republic within the Commonwealth. Special agreements with Senegal cover defence, external affairs, and development of the Gambia River basin.

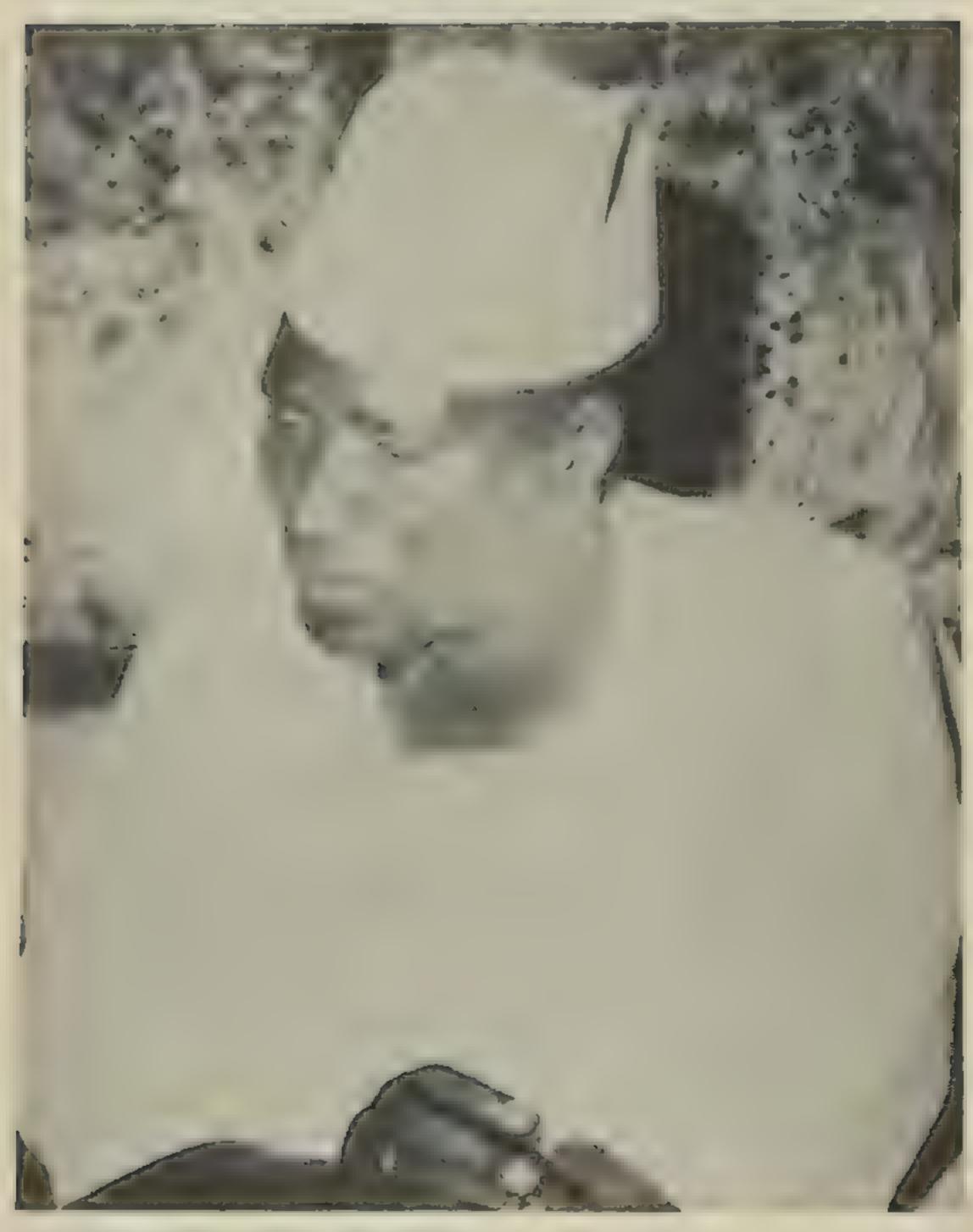
Government

Legislative power is exercised by Parliament, the House of Representatives is made up of an elected Speaker, the Attorney-General, 32 elected members, four elected Head Chiefs, and four nominated members. Executive authority is in the hands of the President, Vice-President and Cabinet. The Supreme Court and the former protectorate High Court merged in 1965.

Economic Affairs

The economy is based on cultivation of groundnuts which account for over 90 per cent of the Gambia's exports. The acreage under rice is increasing. Textiles and clothing are significant items of the Gambia's imports. The Senegalese-Gambian Inter-Ministerial Committee has been meeting since 1961, and on 7th February, 1969 announced agreement in principle on a customs union.

Published by
The Islamic Secretariat, Jeddah

Printed at
Ferozsons Karachi

Republic of
GUINEA

His Excellency Mr. Ahmed Sekou Toure,
President of the Republic of Guinea

BIOGRAPHY

The popular Guinean leader Sekou Toure, who is one of the most seasoned and well-known leaders of Africa, was born on 9 January, 1922. He got his early education at a religious school and later studied at Ecole Professionnells Georges Poiret, Conakry, after which he entered the Post and Telecommunications Service in 1941.

Mr. Toure started his political career as a trade unionist. As a young radical he soon became prominent in politics as Secretary-General of the Syndicat du Personnel des Employes du Tresor.

He worked as Secretary General of the Guinean Democratic Party (PDC) in 1952. In 1956, he was appointed Mayor of Conakry and was elected as Deputy of Guinea to the French National Assembly. Upon independence of Guinea in 1958, he became President which position he has been holding continuously since then. He was re-elected in 1961, 1963, and 1968. In 1970 he got the Lenin Prize.

Throughout the Third World Sekou Toure is known for his ultra-revolutionary and radical views against colonialism and imperialism. He has set up a socialistic system in Guinea, and is very popular among the masses.

ABOUT THE COUNTRY

GUINEA which was proclaimed an independent Republic on October 2, 1958, has an area of 95,000 sq. miles and a population of about 3.8 million. It has a predominantly agricultural economy and its main crops are rice, palm-nuts, bananas, coffee, pine-apples, oranges, groundnuts and millets. Guinea is also rich in cattle wealth. There are more than 1.5 million cattle, and over 0.55 million goats and sheep. Diamonds are found in Guinea and production in 1965 was 72,000 carats. Bauxite is another important mineral. Production in 1968 was 2.118 million tons. Iron ore production in 1965 was 0.716 million tons. Main export item is aluminium.

Value in U.S. $ (million)

Year:	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Exports:	37	43	48	50	35
Imports:	18	23	27	31	30

CONAKRY is the capital. Kankan and Kindia are other towns.

Republic of
INDONESIA

His Excellency General Suharto,
President of the Republic of Indonesia

BIOGRAPHY

President Suharto was born in Yogyakarta, on 8th June, 1921. After completing his education he joined the Army, where he had a distinguished career. He was member of the People's Security Body/People's Security Army in 1949, rising to the position of Commandant of the Mataram Brigade with the rank of Lt-Colonel. He was Commandant of the Pagola Brigade Sub-Territorial in 1951; Commandant of the Infantry Regiment 15 Sub-Territorial 15/IV in 1953, Officer of the Chief of Staff for General Staff Planning, Officer of the Chief of Staff of Territorial IV; Commando Officer of Territorial IV, 1956; Curator of the National Military Academy with the rank of Brig. General in 1957.

In 1960 besides duty as Chief of Staff of Armed Forces D-I, he was made Commander of Army Corps I-General Planning of Armed Forces, and in 1961 Commander-in-Chief of Air/Land Defence.

The same year he also held the post of Commander-in-Chief of Mandala for the Liberation of Irian Barat (West Irian) with the rank of Major General, besides being Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces Strategy.

In 1963 he became Minister/Commander-in-Chief of Armed Forces in Dwikora Cabinet. In 1967 he assumed office as President of the Republic of Indonesia, with the rank of General of Indonesian National Armed Forces. The following year and again in 1973 he was appointed the President of the Republic of Indonesia.

ABOUT THE COUNTRY

INDONESIA is an archipelago comprising 13,662 islands, of which 6,044 have been named and 992 are known to be inhabited. The large chain of island groups lying across the Equator, extends east-west over approximately 3,175 miles and north south about 1,173 miles. It has an area of 1.9 million sq. km. and an estimated population of 124 million.

Indonesia is one of the fastest developing Islamic countries. Major agricultural crops are rice, rubber, tea and copra, sugar, cassava, sweet potatoes, soyabeans, corn, coffee, tobacco and pepper. The production of crude oil is increasing fast. In 1971, production was 326 million barrels—new oil fields both inland and off-shore are being discovered, because of which the production is going up.

There are rich deposits of some other important minerals also. Production of tin in 1971 was about 20,000 tons. Production of bauxite is sizeable. Due to growing demand from Japan, production of nickel has increased by 50 per cent to 90,000 tons in 1971. Mining of ironsand, which started in April 1971, resulted in production of 271,000 tons during April—December 1971.

Indonesia is rich in forest products also. Producion is increasing fast. Increase in 1971 was 30 per cent. Production of fish in 1971 was 1.085 million tons—inland catch being 579,000 tons.

Industrial production is also expanding. Cotton textile industry

is the biggest manufacturing industry. Production of cotton cloth increased by 18 per cent to 649 million meters in 1971 and the output of yarn by 7 per cent to 220,000 bales. Other industries include chemical fertilizers (Urea production 104,000 tons) in 1973, paper 27,200 tons, heavy tyres and tubes, bicycle tubes, light bulbs, batteries and toothpaste. The production capacity of crumb rubber industry is 350,000 tons but actual production in 1971 was 120,000 tons and in 1972 it was estimated at 200,000 tons.

Value in U.S. $ (million)

Year:	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Exports:	751	831	1,009	1,242	1,733
Imports:	716	781	893	1,174	1,732

JAKARTA is the capital. Kutaradja, Medan, Padang and Pakan Baru are other important places.

IRAN

*His Imperial Majesty Mohammad Reza Shah Pahlavi
Shahanshah Aryamehr, of Iran*

BIOGRAPHY

His Imperial Majesty Mohammad Reza Shah Pahlavi Shahanshah Arya Mehr was born in Teheran on October 26, 1919 and officially proclaimed Crown Prince on the coronation of his father, the late Reza Shah the Great, founder of the Pahlavi Dynasty— April 24, 1925.

As Crown Prince, he attended primary school in Teheran between the age of 6 and 12 and after passing his final examinations continued his studies for the next five years in Switzerland.

Returning to Teheran as an accomplished linguist, well-versed in history, social movements and modern economics, he concentrated for the next two years on military training at the Staff College, graduating in 1938. Shortly afterwards he was appointed Inspector of the Imperial Iranian Armed Forces.

At the age of twenty-two on 17 September, 1941, the Shahanshah ascended the throne at a critical period in Iran's history. He soon demonstrated his determination to preserve the independence, territorial integrity and the national unity of Iran.

In a move towards more representative government as a step towards social and economic reforms, the Shahanshah inaugurated, in February 1950, the first session of the Senate in Iran, and in the following month signed a Parliamentary bill to nationalise the oil industry.

Carrying the reform movement further, the Shahanshah decreed

in 1951 the sale and distribution to farmers of over 2,000 villages belonging to the Crown States.

The progress that Iran has achieved during His Imperial Majesty's reign in all aspects of life is truly phenomenal. Steady yet consistent reforms have revolutionized the country's social and economic structure.

In addition to a biography of Reza Shah the Great, the Shahanshah is the author of two books. One is history—"Mission for My Country"—which also gives a frank and intimate account of the Monarch's private life. The other which has been released under the title of "White Revolution" has already aroused world-wide acclamation.

ABOUT THE COUNTRY

IRAN whose modern growth began with the reign of Reza Shah Pahlavi, father of the present Shahanshah, has an area of 1,621,860 sq. km and a population of 25,791,090 according to the census of 1966. Iran is becoming one of the strongest economies of the Islamic world because of oil and development in non-oil fields. After Turkey, Iran had the biggest GNP in 1970.

Production of crude oil increased by 19 per cent to 1,657 million barrels in 1971 which was 9 per cent of the world production and 28 per cent of Middle Eastern output. About 15 per cent of crude oil is refined locally, the rest is exported. Exports of oil in 1971 were 1,565 million barrels, 1,543 million barrels of crude oil and 112 million barrels of refined production. During the nine-year period ending 1971, exports of oil from Iran have been rising at a high annual rate of 15 per cent. The share of refined products in oil exports is about 7 per cent.

In addition, the National Iranian Oil Company is busy in the exploitation of gas and development of the petro-chemical industries. Two new affiliates of the NIOC have been set up, viz. National Petro-Chemical Company and National Iranian Gas Company. The NIOC is encouraging exports of oil through investing in oil refineries in the consuming countries. Two refineries are already in operation—one in India and the second in South Africa. Efforts are being made to set up such refineries in Europe.

Gas reserves are abundant. Iran has 10 per cent of the world's reserves. Several petro-chemical plants based on natural gas are being

set up. Since 1970 natural gas is being exported to the Soviet Union through a pipeline By 1975-76 exports are likely to rise to 10 billion cubic met rs. This will bring foreign exchange of $ 70 million which will neutralize the Russian credit for the Ispahan Steel Mill. Three plants have been set up to process gas into liquids. According to an agreement with Japan in September 1971, four to six million tons of liquids will be exported over the next 20 years.

Industrial growth has been very rapid during 1960s. Good infrastructure, availability of labour and natural resources, increasing contribution of oil revenues, to the national economy, growth of domestic market for all types of goods are the main causative factors. The contribution of industries to GNP is rising by about 12 per cent per annum and now its share is about 15 per cent. Exports of manufactures account for 63 per cent of all non-oil exports Production covers all types of consumer goods, durable consumer goods and some capital goods. Industries for the production of iron and steel, copper, aluminium, machine tools and transport equipment are being expanded. The discovery of iron ore and coal has supported the industrialization programme. Another known mineral is copper (400 million tons). Production of about 160,000 tons is likely to start in 1974 An aluminium project has been set up jointly with Pakistan, Turkey and a foreign company.

The share of agriculture is declining and at 14 per cent of the GNP contribution in 1971-72, was 128.77 billion Rials. In agriculture share of farming is 63 per cent and that of livestock 36 per cent. Wheat, barley, rice, cotton, sugarbeets, oilseeds, tea and tobacco are the main crops.

Value in U.S. $ (Million)

Year:	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Exports:	1,870	2,094	2,412	3,457	3,941
Imports:	1,393	1,384	1,742	2,215	2,675

TEHERAN is the capital of Iran. Abadan, Ahwaz, Tabrez, Esfahan, Meshad, Zahidan and Kerman are other towns.

Hashemite Kingdom of

JORDAN

His Majesty King Hussein Bin Talal,
King of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

BIOGRAPHY

King Hussein is distinguished for his remarkable gallantry, his devotion to Muslim and Arab causes and his unprecedented achievement in taking over the throne of Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan at a crucial moment at the age of 16 and steering the country through the dangerous currents and cross-currents of Middle East Crises for the past 21 years. Perhaps there are not many examples in history of such a difficult and challenging task being met so successfully by such a young Head of State.

His Majesty King Hussein descends from the family of Prophet Muhammad. He was born in Amman on the 18th of Shaaban 1354 Hijri (14th of November, 1935 A.D.) He was brought up in a democratic environment under the supervision of his grandfather the late King Abdullah son of Hussein, his father King Talal, and his mother Queen Zain.

His Majesty began his school life at the age of five at the National School for Children in Amman. He pursued his elementary education at the Islamic Education College in Amman. He received his religious education at the hands of many private teachers under the supervision of his grandfather the late King Abdullah. He continued his secondary education at Victoria College in Alexandria, and in 1950 joined the student body of Harrow Public School in England.

He ascended the throne as King of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan on 18th August, 1952. Then he joined Sandhurst Military College in England where he received his Military education.

His Majesty showed his democratic character from the time that he was a student at the Islamic Educational College. He did not in any way distinguish himself from other students.

His hobbies are piloting his private royal planes, driving cars, fencing, horse riding and photography. He reads extensively, primarily literature, Law and Arab History.

His Majesty assumed his constitutional duties on 2 May, 1953 and opened the ordinary session of Jordanian National Assembly for the first time during his reign on 1st November, 1953.

Being the Supreme Commander of the Arab Jordanian Army, His Majesty gives the Army his highest concern. He is always working on strengthening the Army in the face of the Zionist aggression. He visits army camps frequently and maintain personal contacts with officers and other ranks.

King Hussein married H.M. Queen Alya on 24th December, 1972.

ABOUT THE COUNTRY

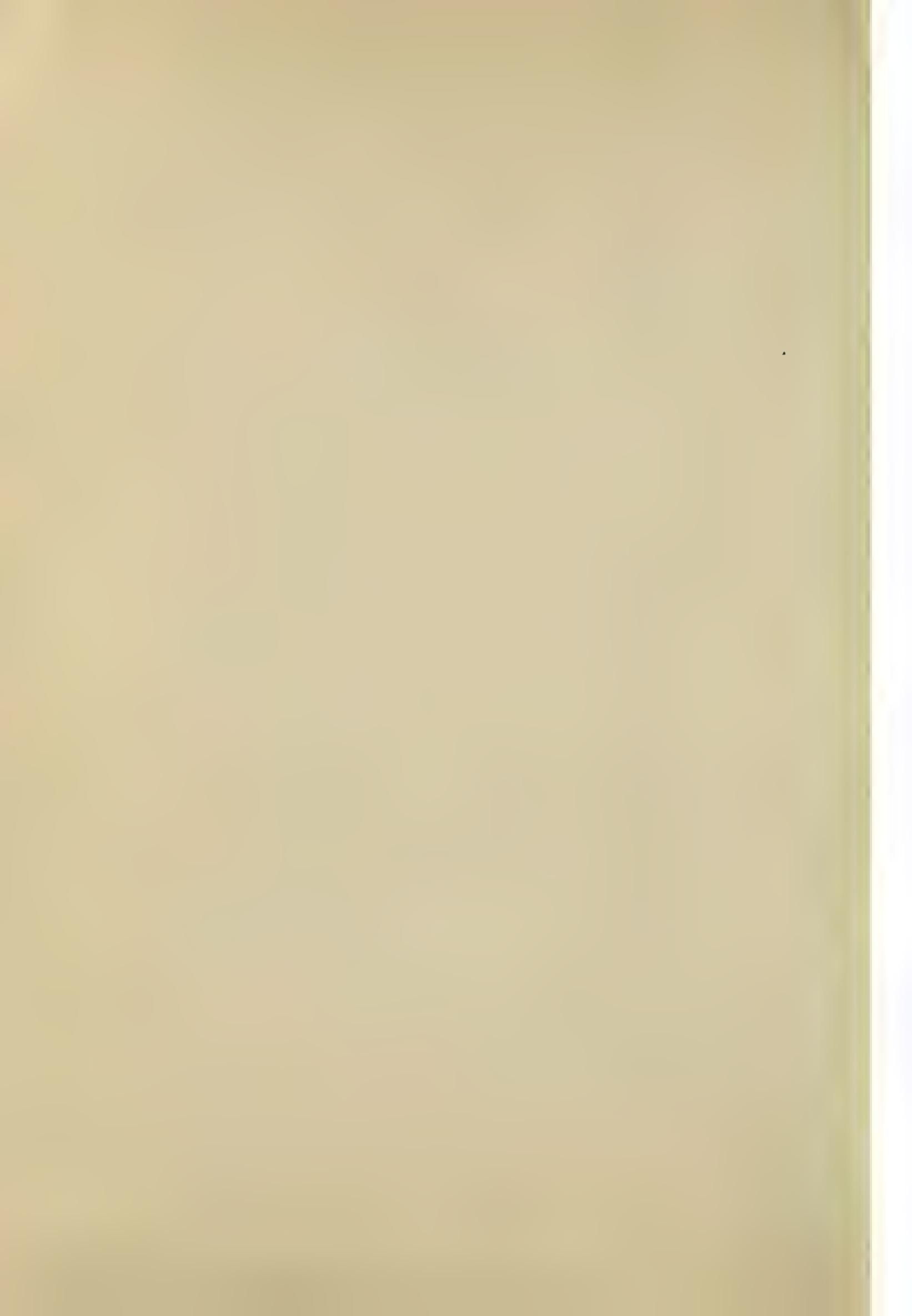
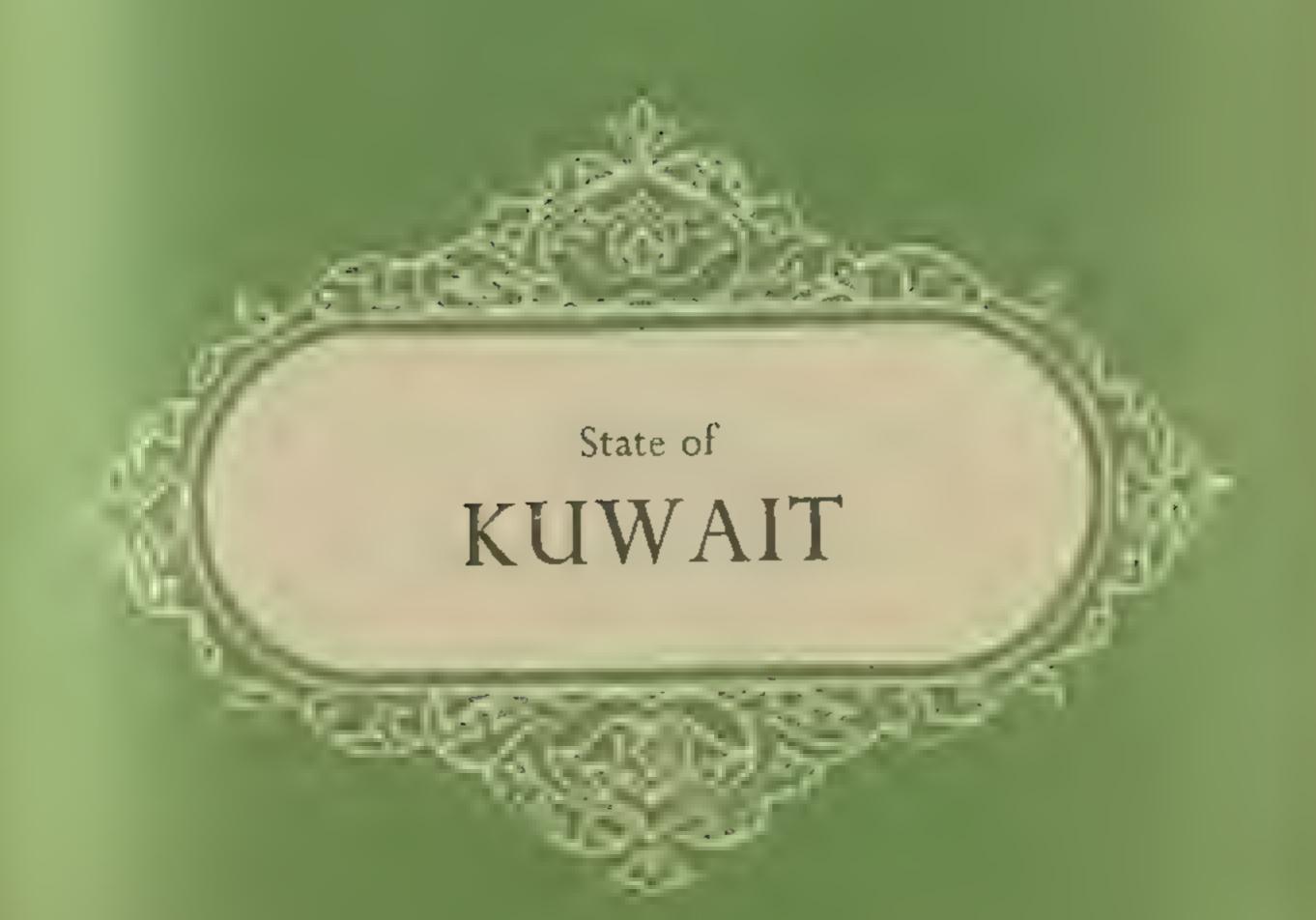
THE Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan has an area of 37,730 sq. miles and a population of 2.4 million according to an estimate of 1971. The country is rich in phosphate which is exported in raw form. After the Israeli aggression in June 1967, the size of the economy has been affected adversely. GNP in 1966 was about 400 million. The share of agriculture was 18.3 per cent, of industry 11.6 per cent, commerce and transport 28.9 per cent, construction 6.2 per cent, Government services 14.7 per cent, and others over 20 per cent.

Agriculture accounts for 20 per cent of GNP, 50 per cent of exports and the third of employment. Major crops are wheat, barley, tobacco, tomatoes, other vegetables, olives, grapes, citrus fruits, watermelons and other fruits. Industrial production in 1971 includes phosphate dry (0.64 million tons), cement (419,000 tons), petroleum products (557,000 tons), leather (1,888 million sq. feet), detergents (2,600 tons), paper (21,000 tons), iron (9,200 tons) and several other items.

Main exports are phosphates, fruits, nuts and vegetables, which account for 60 per cent of exports. Major imports are rice, dairy products, fruits and vegetables, textiles and clothing especially yarn, crude oil, capital goods, machinery and transport equipment.

Value in U.S. $ (million)

Year:	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Exports:	39	42	34	32	48
Imports:	159	190	184	205	271

AMMAN is the capital. Zarka and Irbid are other towns. Aqaba is the port.

State of
KUWAIT

His Highness Shaikh Sabah As Salem As Sabah,
Amir of the State of Kuwait

BIOGRAPHY

His Highness Sheikh Sabah As Salim Al Mubarak As Sabah, Amir of the State of Kuwait is the twelfth Ruler of the Sabah Dynasty. He was born in 1334 H.L.Y. (1915 A.D.)

In accordance with the custom of the time, he was entrusted, for his education, to distinguished theologians of Islam, to teach him the Holy Qur'an, Arabic Language and Literature.

When His Highness finished his education, the late Sheikh Ahmad Al Jabir appointed him in 1938 President of the Police Force. During his twenty-one years of office, he was able to develop the infant Force into a modern and well-organized establishment, which was to become the present Ministry of Interior.

In addition to the post, His Highness acted on several occasions as Deputy President for the Department of Finance, Public Works, Health and "Ravitallement."

On the 7th February, 1959 (29 Rajab 1378 H.L.Y.) and during the reign of his late brother Sheikh Abdullah As Salim As Sabah, His Highness was appointed President for the Department of Public Wealth before it attained the status of a Ministry. Then on 3rd of October, 1961 (23 Rabi Al Thani, 1381 H.L.Y.) he became the first President of the Department for Foreign Affairs, which later on attained the status of a Ministry.

On the 17th of January, 1962 (11th Shaaban H.L.Y.) His Highness

was nominated Minister for Foreign Affairs in the first cabinet to be formed in the Independent State of Kuwait, following the election of the Constituent Assembly, which took place, when independence was declared, after the abrogation of the treaty concluded between Great Britain and His Highness the Late Sheikh Mubarak, the Great.

On the 24th of January, 1962 (18th Shaaban, 1381 H.L.Y.) he became Deputy President for the Council of Ministers.

His Highness was invited on the 27th of January, 1963 (2nd Ramadan, 1382 H.L.Y.) to form his first cabinet. On the 30th of November, 1964 (25th Rajab, 1384 H.L.Y.) he was entrusted to form his second cabinet, and again on the 29th of December 1964 (25th of Shaaban, 1384 H.L.Y.) to form his third cabinet which lasted until he was proclaimed Amir of the State, on the death of His Highness the Late Amir, on 24th November, 1965.

He was sworn in as a constitutional Ruler on the 5th of Shaaban 1385 of Hijri Year (24 November, 1965 A.D.).

ABOUT THE COUNTRY

KUWAIT on the north-eastern tip of the Arabian peninsula has an area of 24,280 sq. km. and a population of 800,000 according to the census of 1969. Its economy is based on oil. Reserves of oil at the end of December 1968 were 10.40 billion tons. A big oil refinery has been set up to process 190,000 barrels per day. Inspite of that 80 per cent of crude oil is exported. 64 per cent GNP comes from transport and the rest from services. Development efforts include industrialization, expansion of power generation, educational and medical facilities, and supply of fresh water. At the end of December 1968 there were nearly 250 industrial establishments. Exports by an American Company from the oil filelds (jointly with Saudi Arabia) are over 15 million barrels a year. In addition a Japanese company is producing about 55 million barrels. Kuwait is now producing and exporting chemical fertilizers.

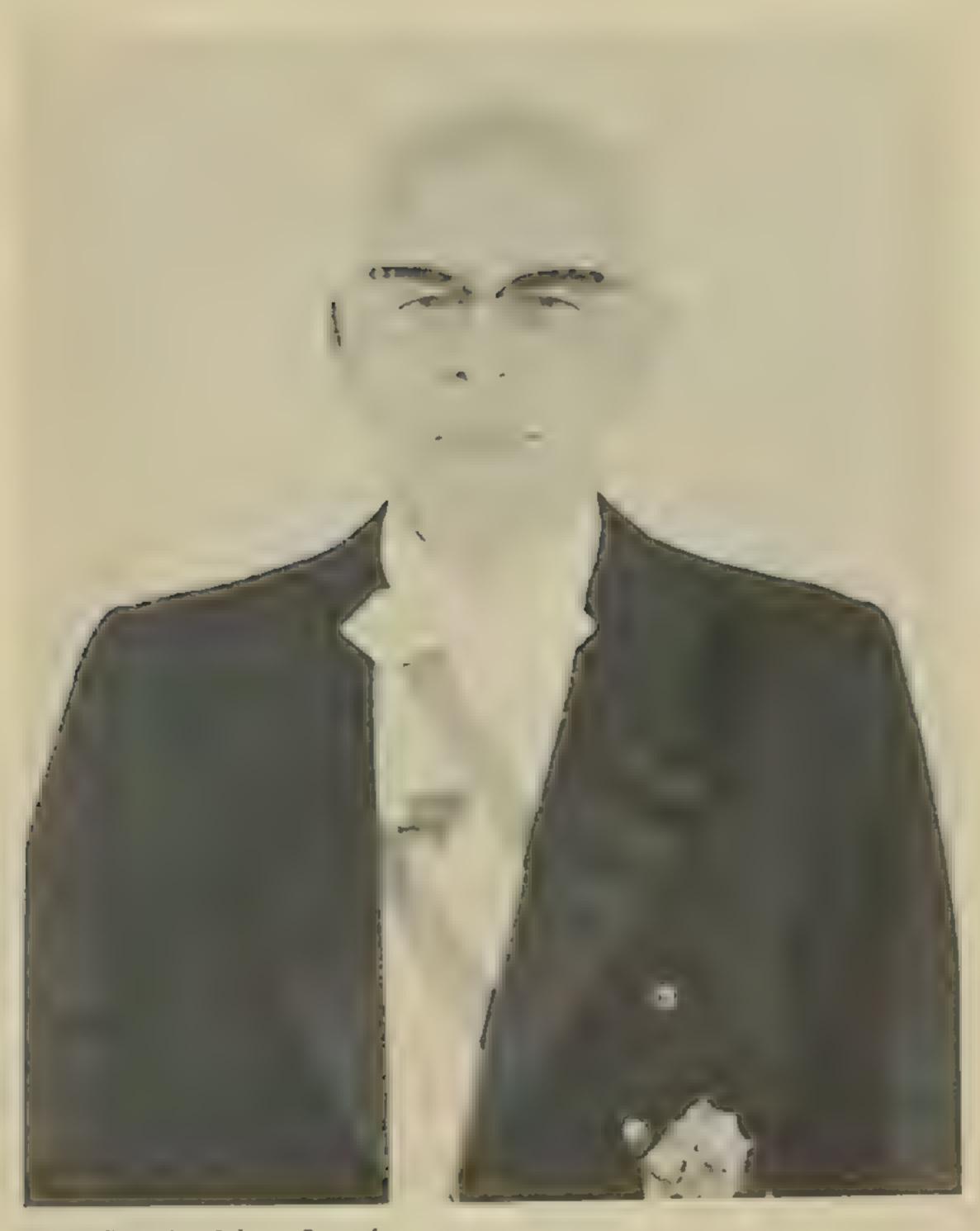
An interesting aspect of Kuwait's economic relations is a transit and economic agreement with Pakistan and a trade and economic agreement with Senegal, another Muslim country.

Value in U.S. $ (million)

Year:	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Exports:	1,675	1,698	1,677	2,447	2,790
Imports:	613	646	621	650	762

KUWAIT is the capital, a port and a commercial centre.

Republic of

LEBANON

His Excellency Mr. Suleman Franjieh,
President of the Republic of Lebanon

BIOGRAPHY

Mr. Suleman Kabalan Franjieh was born on 14th June, 1910 at Zghorta (Northern Labanon). He belongs to a leading family which played an important role in the history of the Lebanon. He was educated at the College des Freres Maristes de Tripoli and College d'Antoura

President Franjieh started his public career as Superintendent of the Water Supply Works to the towns of Tripoli and Zghorta. He took keen interest in public and social affairs. Mr. Franjieh was elected Deputy from Zghorta to the Lebanese Parliament—the Chamber of Deputies—in 1960. He held several Ministerial assignments, which included the portfolio of Interior in Prime Minister Abdullah Yafi's Cabinet (1968). He was Minister of Economy (1969-70) till he was elected President of the Republic of Lebanon on 17 August, 1970 for a six-year term.

President Suleman Franjieh is fond of riding, hunting, classical music, study of history and travelling. He has travelled widely.

He is recipient of the following awards:

Grand Cordon de l 'Ordre du Merite Libanaise; Medaille Honorifique de l 'U.C.L.M. de Peru; Grand Cordon de l 'Ordre du Merite Syrien, Medaille d'Ordre l 'UNESCO.

President Franjieh has five children, one of whom Tony Franjieh, is a Cabinet Minister.

ABOUT THE COUNTRY

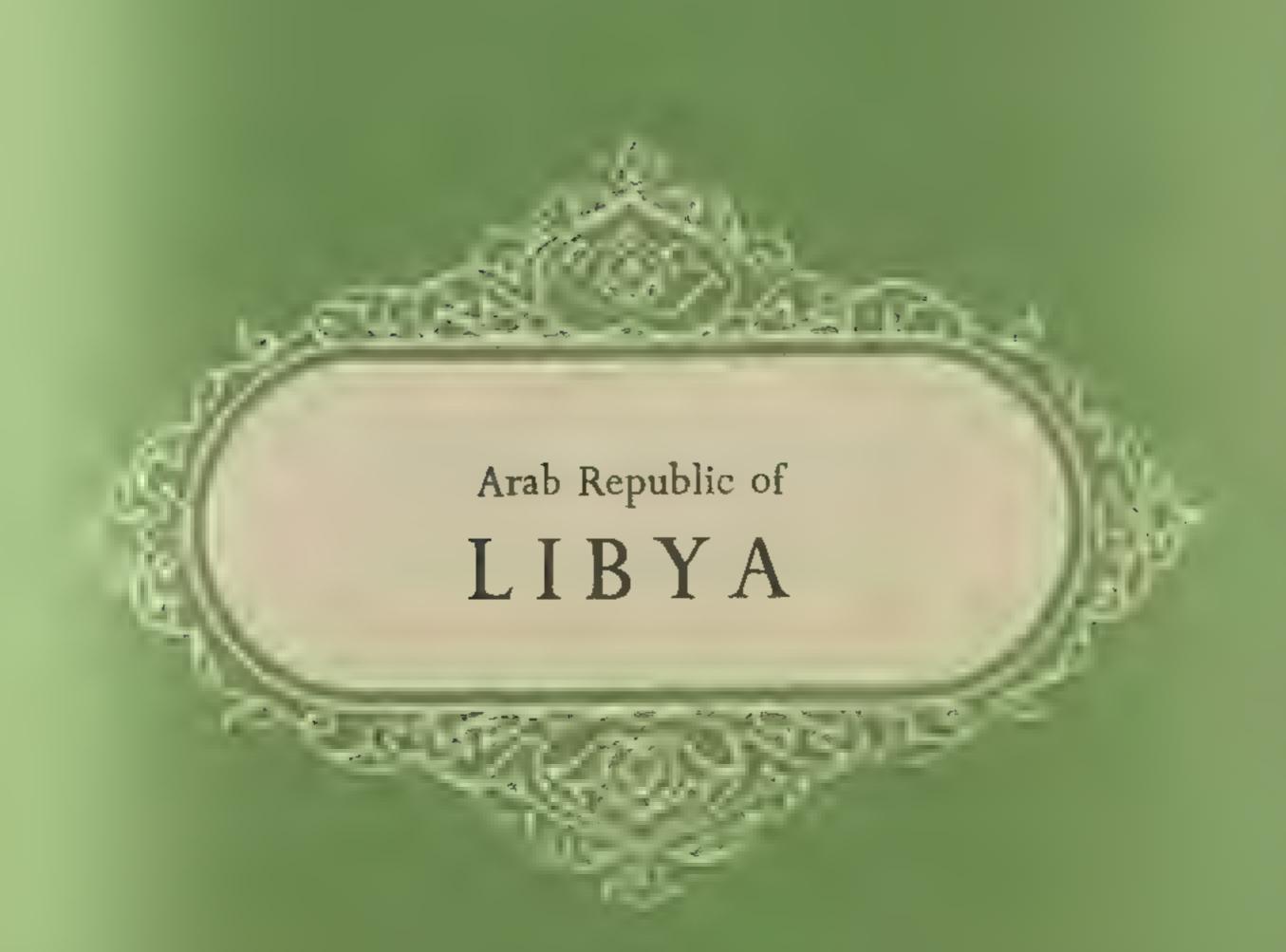
LEBANON, which was proclaimed independent on November 26, 1941, lies midway between Europe and Asia. Its area is 10,400 sq. km., and population according to 1967 census is 2,179,000. Its economy is predominantly agricultural and about 38 per cent of the land area is cultivated. Major crops in 1970, were citrus fruits (275,000 metric tons), apples (95,000 tons), grapes (110,000 tons), potatoes (105,000 tons), sugarbeet (117,000 tons), olives (18,000 tons) and bananas (26,000 tons). The present rate of fruit exports to Arab countries and Europe runs at about 300,000 tons a year. Total exports including minerals, such as phosphate and metal products rose to about 780,000 tons in 1970.

The known minerals are iron ore, iron pyrites, copper, bituminous shales, asphalt, phosphates, ceramic clays, and glass sand. Manufacturing industry has increased by 100 per cent during the last one decade. Total investment at the end of December 1968 stood at £ 1,068 million. About 68,500 workers were engaged in industry. Tourism is in the process of becoming one of Lebanon's number one industries, over 500 million Pounds have been invested, and revenue from tourism reached 390 million Pounds in 1970.

Value in U.S. $ (million)

Year:	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Exports:	143	161	183	244	417
Imports:	508	503	535	645	1,054

BEIRUT is the capital and commercial centre. Other important places are Tripoli (principal cargo port), Sidon, Zahle and Tyre.

Arab Republic of

LIBYA

His Excellency Col. Muammer el Qadhafi,
Chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council and
President of the Libyan Arab Republic

BIOGRAPHY

Col. Muammer el Qadhafi, Chairman, Revolutionary Command Council and President of the Libyan Arab Republic was born at Sirte (halfway between Tripoli and Benghazi) in 1941, and educated in Sebha and Misurata. He attended the University of Libya in Benghazi in 1962-63, and graduated from the Royal Military Academy in Benghazi. In 1965, he was commissioned and joined the Signals Corps. He spent some months on training in the Royal Armoured Centre, Bovington, United Kingdom, in 1966.

At the time of Revolution, he was in Benghazi and remained in charge of Benghazi until revolution was consolidated over the country. He was promoted during the Revolution to Captain and subsequently on assumption of Chairmanship of the Revolutionary Command Council assumed the rank of Colonel.

Col. Qadhafi is a devout Muslim. Occasionally he leads the Eid prayers and reads the 'Khutba'. He staunchly believes in Islamic brotherhood and hence his concern for Pakistan and for suffering Muslims all over the world.

ABOUT THE COUNTRY

LIBYA which recently reached a merger agreement with Tunisia. is a large country with very small population of about 2 million. It is one of the richest countries in oil, which is exported. Its area is 1,759,546 sq. km (679,358 sq. miles). Out of the total land area, only about 17,231 sq. miles that is about 2.5 per cent, are under cultivation. Main crops are date palm, olives, oranges, peanuts, wheat, almonds, vines, mulberry and potatoes. Livestock wealth includes 931,000 sheep. 23.6 million goats, and 100,000 camels.

Important industrial activities are fishing, tobacco growing and processing, dyeing and weaving of local wool and imported cotton yarn, and production of olive oil. Other industries recently developed are cement, bricks, salt, leather and esparto grass for paper production. Small scale industries include making woollen carpets, leather goods, and fabrics embroidered with gold and silver.

Annual production of oil in Libya is 1,000 million barrels and annual income from oil $ 2 billion. Other minerals are gypsum (annual production 15 million tons) and salt (16,000 tons).

Value in U.S. $ (million)

Year:	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Exports:	1,866	2,167	2,366	2,419	2,470
Imports:	640	676	554	817	1,285

TRIPOLI is the capital. Other important city is Benghazi.

MALAYSIA

His Majesty Seri Paduka Baginda Sultan Abdul Halim Mu'adzam Shah, Yang Di-Pertuan Agong of Malaysia

BIOGRAPHY

Duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda Tuanku Abdul Halim Mu'adzam Shah ibni Al-Marhum Sultan Badlishah, D.K., D.M.N., D.U.K., D.K. (Kelantan), D.K. (Pahang) was born on 28th November, 1927 at Alor Star.

He received his early education at Titi Gajah Malay School and later at the Sultan Abdul Hamid College, Alor Star. In February 1949, he proceeded to the United Kingdom for further studies and after a short preparatory course, he was admitted to his father's old institution, Wadham College, Oxford, early in 1952. He spent two-and-a-half years studying a Diploma Course in Social and Public Administration. On his return to Kedah in 1955, he was attached to the District Office, Alor Star, and later in 1957 to the State Treasury.

He was appointed Raja Muda of Kedah on 6th August, 1949 while he was still in England. Later, during the absence of His Royal Highness Sultan Badlishah, who was away from the State from 12th March to 3rd July, 1957, he functioned as the Regent. He ascended to the throne of Kedah on 14th July, 1958 on the demise of his father, His Late Royal Highness Sultan Badlishah. He was formally installed as Sultan of Kedah on 20th February, 1959.

In March 1956, he married the eldest daughter of the then Yang Di-Pertuan Besar and Tunku Ampuan Besar of Negeri Sembilan (later the first Yang Di-Pertuan Agong of the Federation of Malaya and the Raja Peraisuri Agong).

He was elected Timbalan Yang Di-Pertuan Agong by the Conference of Rulers on 21st September, 1965.

On 23rd March, 1966, he was appointed Colonel Commandant of the Malaysian Reconnaissance Corps. He travelled widely in Europe between 1950 and 1954, and went on a world tour from 10th April to 9th June, 1963. His Majesty was elected the 5th Yang Di-Pertuan Agong by the Conference of Rulers on 23rd July, 1970 and was sworn in on 21st September, 1970.

His Majesty has only one daughter, Tanku Intan Safinaz, aged 7.

Decorations

D.K. (February 1964), D. K. (Kelantan) July 1969. D. K. (Pahang) May 1970, Japan's first Class Order of the Rising Sun (February 1970), Indonesia's Biatang Maha Putera, Kas Satu (March 1970).

His Majesty is the Patron of the Royal Kedah Club, Alor Star; Patron of the Malay Students Association, Alor Star; President of the Kodah Amateur Athletic Association; Patron of the Kedah Camera Club; Patron of the Oxford and Cambridge Society, Malaysia; Patron of the Malay Badminton Association, Malaysia; Patron of the Malaysian Government Services Welfare and Recreational Council; Patron of the Malaya Orchid Society; Patron of the United Kedah Planting Association; Patron of the Kedah Golf Association; and Patron of the Lions Club, Alor Star.

ABOUT THE COUNTRY

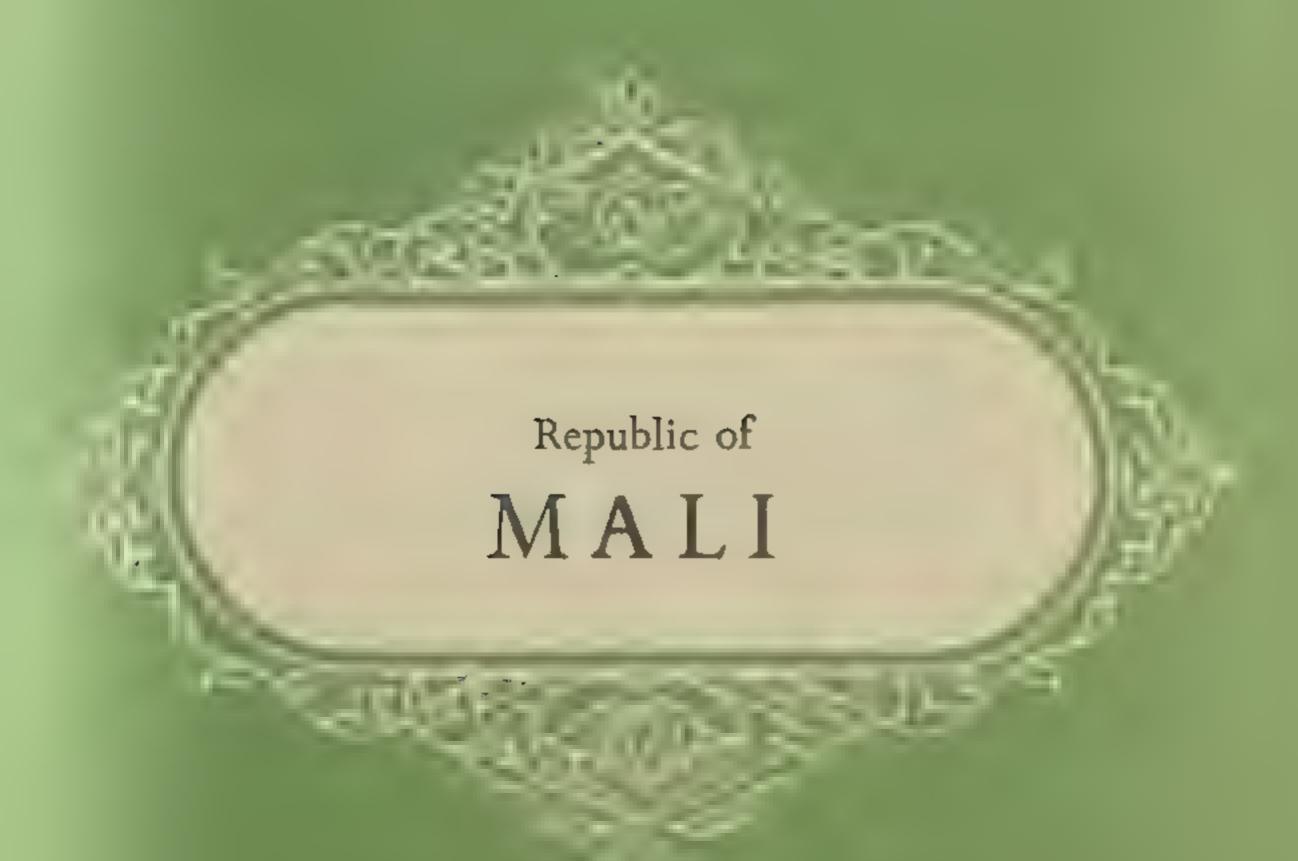
MALAYSIA which gained its independence in 1957 is one of the major South East Asian countries whose people are preponderantly Muslim. It has an area of 1,28,000 sq. miles and a population of about 10,945,000. It is rich in raw rubber, tin, rice, palm trees, coconuts and tea. Annual production of rubber exceeds 1.2 million tons, clean rice about one million tons, palm oil produced from palm trees is about 400,000 tons and over 90,000 tons of coconut oil. About 7.5 million pounds of tea is grown in addition to substantial quantities of vegetables and fruits especially bananas.

Livestock wealth includes 538,000 heads of cattle, and 38,000 sheep and goats. Reserved forests are over 13,105 square miles and about 3,600 square miles are productive. Production of timber exceeds 5 million tons of which over 1.6 million tons is sawn. Over 360 million square feet of plywood and veneer are produced. Annual production of fish is about 300,000 tons.

In minerals, Malaysia is rich. Production of tin in 1971 was about 75,000 tons (41 per cent of the world total), Iron ore was 4.42 million tons and bauxite 1.121 million tons. Exports include rubber, tin, iron ore, bauxite, gold and a few other items. Imports include food, machinery and other manufactures.

Value in U.S. $ (million)

Year:	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Exports	1,347	1,561	1,687	1,638	1,947
Imports	1,160	1,178	1,142	1,438	1,495

KUALA LUMPUR is the capital of Malaysia. Kota Kinabalu is the capital of Sabah State. Kuching is the capital of Sarawak State.

Republic of
MALI

His Excellency Col. Moussa Traore,
President of the Republic of Mali

BIOGRAPHY

President Moussa Traore was born on September 15, 1936 at Kayes, Mali. He joined the French Army as a Non-Commissioned Officer and served abroad till 1960 when he returned to Mali. He was promoted Lieutenant in 1964. He was posted to the Armed Forces College, Kati where in league with some like-minded young Officers of his age he planned the revolution which in November, 1968 overthrew the regime of Modibo Keita, who had been President of Mali since independence.

The new regime set up a Military Committee for National Liberation, headed by Moussa Traore, which has been serving as a ruling body since then. In 1971 Moussa Traore was promoted as Colonel. He is also the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces.

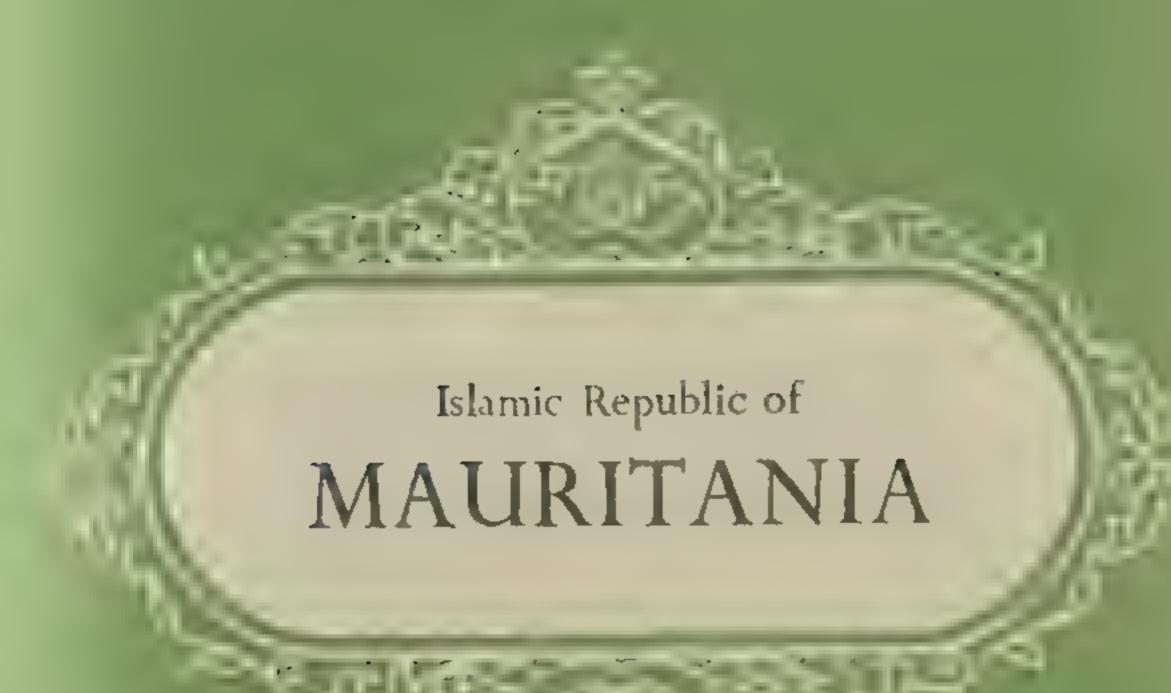
ABOUT THE COUNTRY

MALI is a big Muslim country of Africa with an area of 1,204,021 sq. km. and an estimated population of about five million. GNP exceeds $ 350 million. Almost 100 per cent of income comes from agriculture. Main crops are millets and sorghum, rice, corn, peanuts and cotton. Livestock and fisheries also contribute to GNP. Salt and gold are mined. Other mineral deposits include bauxite, uranium, iron ore, copper, manganese and phosphate. There are a few small scale industries. Exports are mainly livestock and peanuts and imports are textile, vehicles, fuels and metal products.

Value in U.S. $ (million)

Year:	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Exports:	13	14	18	23	28
Imports:	32	21	28	56	69

BAMAKO is the capital. Mooti and Kayes are other main towns. The fabled town of Timbuktu is in Mali.

Islamic Republic of
MAURITANIA

His Excellency Mr. Moktar Ould Daddah,
President of the Republic of Mauritania

BIOGRAPHY

Mr. Moktar Ould Daddah was born on 25 December, 1924 at Boutlimit. In 1948, he proceeded to France for higher education. He obtained Baccalaureat Law Degree, and diploma in Oriental languages. In 1957 he was elected Territorial Councillor of Adrar. The same year he was nominated Vice-President of the Council of the Government of Mauritania, and assumed the functions of Minister of Youth and Education. In 1959, he was elected to the National Assembly and voted Prime Minister after autonomy was granted the same year. In 1961, when the Constitution was promulgated, Mr. Daddah was elected President by universal suffrage and elected Secretary General of the People's Party of Mauritania. He was re-elected President in 1966 and again in 1971 for another five-year mandate. He was also elected President of the Organization for African Unity (OAU) in 1971.

ABOUT THE COUNTRY

THE Islamic Republic of Mauritania, which had been a French Colony since 1920, won its independence on November 28, 1960. It has an area of 1,030,700 sq. km. and a population of about 1.1 million. The country is rich in minerals, especially iron ore and copper. Annual production of iron ore is $ 60 million. Livestock raising is the principal agricultural activity. Millet is the main food crop but production of rice is increasing. Gum arabic is an important export item besides iron ore. Production and export of copper ore has recently commenced. Rock Salt is also mined and rich deposits of Gypsum and phosphate have recently been found.

Main exports are fish, cattle, camels, iron ore and copper ore. Imports are mainly food, vehicles, machinery, textiles, clothing and footwear.

Value in U.S. $ (million)

Year:	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Exports:	77	83	87	105	123
Imports:	35	39	36	51	82

NOUAKCHOTT is the capital.

MOROCCO

His Majesty King Hassan II,
King of Morocco

BIOGRAPHY

His Majesty King Hassan II, heir to the Alaouite dynasty which has ruled Morocco since the 17th century, was born in the Royal Palace of Rabat on July 9, 1929. He received his Baccalaureat Degree in 1947, Bachelor of Law Degree in 1951, and was awarded the Diploma Superior Studies in Civil Law from the University of Bordeaux in 1952. Crown Prince Moulay Hassan mastered both Arabic and French and his father King Mohammad V, associated him in the responsibilities of the State.

His late Majesty always kept him by his side in all the important events of his reign: the Tangier speech, wherein the sovereign formulated Morocco's claim to independence and established the country's membership in the Arab world; the Speech from the Throne, given on November 18, 1952, which drew up the charter of Moroccan nationalism and during the exile to Madagascar.

Crown Prince Moulay Hassan also took part in the Madagascar talks between Mohammad V and the French Government and accompanied his father on the triumphal return to Rabat which marked the accession of Morocco to independence. He was appointed by the King as Commander-in-Chief of the Royal Armed Forces and, in this capacity conducted the Franco-Moroccan negotiations on April 26, 1956, concerning the evacuation of French troops.

On the occasion of his 28th birthday, July 9, 1957, the Crown Prince Moulay Hassan officially assumed the function and responsibilities of the Crown Prince. He assured the prerogative of Royal Power during his father's absence, on state visits to the USA in 1957 and to Italy and

the Middle East in 1960.

His Majesty Mohammad V conferred the Vice-Presidency of the Government Council upon him on May 26, 1960. In September 1960, in his capacity as Prime Minister and head of the Moroccan delegation to the United Nations, the Crown Prince took part in debates of the General Assembly and gave his first speech on decolonization, which was acclaimed as a lucid exposition of changing power relationships around the world.

When His Majesty King Mohammad V died prematurely following a surgical intervention in Rabat, Crown Prince Moulay Hassan was solemnly crowned King of Morocco on March 3, 1961, as His Majesty King Hassan II. Although a profoundly religious sovereign, often quoting from the Holy Qur'an, King Hassan II is a Chief of State whose outlook is absolutely modern. He takes a personal interest in all questions relating to the life of the Kingdom and has a keen eye for detail together with an international perspective.

A sportsman from his earliest youth, the King often spends his leisure time in hunting, horse riding, or playing golf and tennis. He also pilots his own plane.

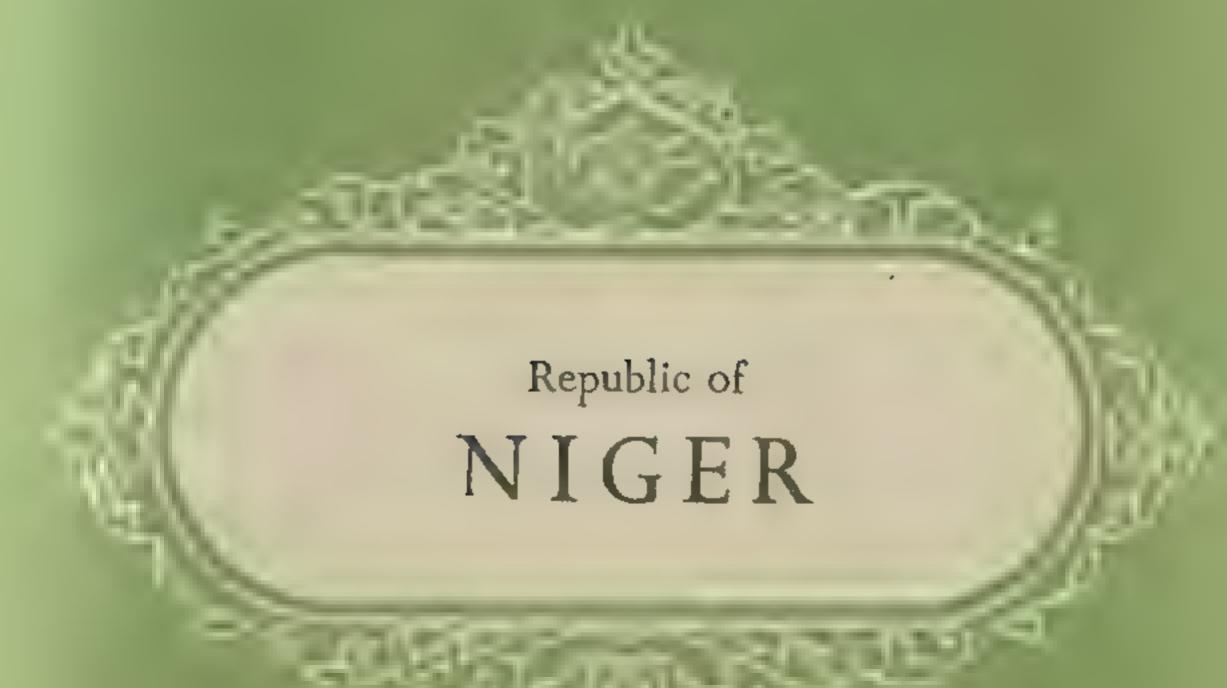
ABOUT THE COUNTRY

MOROCCO which gained its independence from French rule under the leadership of King Mohammad V, father of the present ruler King Hassan II, is a North African country spreading over some 500,000 sq. km. (166,000 sq. miles), between the 36th and the 28th North Parallels, its population according to 1971 census was 15 million. Energetic development efforts are being made by the Government. A five-year plan period ended in 1972. Initial investment target was 1.01 billion Moroccan dirhams. Agriculture and industry received top priority in it. About 70 per cent of the population depends on agriculture. Main crops are cereals especially wheat and barley, beans, chickpeas, canary seed, coriander, linseed, olives, almonds and other fruits, especially citrus. Forest trees include cork, cedar and oak. Tizra wood is a good tanning material and is exported. Animal husbandry is an important activity.

Principal minerals which are exploited are phosphates (production in 1970, 11.42 millions), coal (433,000 tons), crude petroleum (46,000 tons), iron ore (872,000 tons), lead (130,000 tons), cobalt (6,000 tons), zinc (32,000 tons), manganese (1,120,300 tons) and silver (773 000 oz). Fish resources are rich. Morocco has a fishing fleet of 3,400 vessels weighing 22,000 tons.

Value in U.S. $ (million)

Year:	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Exports:	442	482	488	544	68
Imports:	552	559	686	777	—

RABAT is the capital. Fez, Marrakesh, Meknes and Tangier are other important places. Casablanca is a good port.

Republic of
NIGER

His Excellency Mr. Diori Hamani,
President of the Republic of Niger

BIOGRAPHY

Mr. Diori Hamani was born on 16th June, 1916 at Soudoure (Niamey). He graduated from the William Ponty Teachers' Training College, which was then the cradle of West Africa's intellectual elite.

He worked for a while in the Djerma and Hausa languages at the Ecole Nationale de la France d'Outre-Mer in Paris.

Back home he became prominent in public life as a leader and later as Secretary-General of the Nigerian Progressive Party from 1946.

He was Secretary of the co-ordination committee of the "Rassemblement Democratique African" (RDA). the vanguard of the anti-colonial struggle.

Though he had been elected deputy for Niger in the French National Assembly in 1946. the colonial authorities saw to it that he was not re-elected in 1951. He returned to teaching and became headmaster in Niamey.

In 1956, however, he was elected again to the French National Assembly.

Mr. Hamani held successive high positions in public life before the proclamation of the republic; elected Niamey City Councillor, 18 November 1956. Territorial Assembly Councillor, 31 March 1951; Vice President of the French National Assembly, 1957-58; and member of the European Parliamentary Union 1958-59.

He was elected Deputy for Zinder in the Legislative Assembly of the Republic of Niger in 1959 and 1960. He was elected President of the Republic of Niger. He was re-elected in 1965.

In 1968 he became President of the African and Malagasy Common Organization (OCAM) for the second time in succession; President of the "Conseil de l Entente" for the third time, and Common Market spokesman for the 18 associated African and Malagasy states, whose case he puts forward in Rome, Bonn, Brussels, Luxembourg, the Hague and Paris.

In 1969, he was elected for the third time as President of OCAM, and for the fourth time as President of the "Conseil de l'Entente."

In March 1970, he presided over the Niamey Conference on the foundation of the Agency for Cultural and Technical Co-operation for French speaking countries. In October of the same year he was elected for the third time to the highest office in the land.

On April 17, 1973 he was appointed Chairman of the "Communaute Economique de l'Afrique Occidentale" (CEAO) West African Economic Community.

ABOUT THE COUNTRY

NIGER is a landlocked country of North Africa, having an area of 1,187,000 sq. km. and a population of about 3.9 million. About 50 per cent of population is economically active. Exchange of population for economic activities is common between Niger and its neighbouring Nigeria, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Mali, Senegal and Guinea. The share of agriculture in GNP is about 59 per cent. Transport, trade and services contribute another 29 per cent; mining and construction, 12 per cent. Ninety per cent of area is under foodcrops, millet, beans and sorghum, cassava, rice, sugarcane, potatoes and maize. In some years foodgrains are exported. Cash and export crops are groundnuts and cotton. There are 4.1 million heads of cattle, 8.2 million sheep and goats, 278,000 camels and 331,000 other animals. Minerals exploited are cassiterite, gypsum, limestone, silica and gold. Other known minerals are iron ore, estimated at 600 million tons, coal 30 million tons, manganese, lithium, molybdenum and possibly oil. Manufacturing contributes less than 10 per cent. Main industries are agricultural and food processing, chemical, mechanical and electrical equipment and a few others. Main exports are groundnuts and groundnut oil, cotton, cattle, and hides and skins. Imports include foodstuff, petroleum products, consumer goods like textile and capital goods.

Value in U.S. $ (*million*)

Year:	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Exports:	29	24	32	39	44
Imports:	40	49	58	52	66

NIAMEY is the capital.

Saltanate of

OMAN

His Majesty Sayyid Qaboos Bin Said, Sultan of Oman

BIOGRAPHY

His Majesty Sayyid Qaboos bin Said was born in 1938. He received his early education in Islamic thought and English language at the Palace. He was then commissioned for active military service and subsequently sent to Sandhurst. He came to the throne on 23rd July, 1970. His Majesty has great personal charm and an amiable disposition. He is a keen admirer of the Prime Minister of Pakistan whom he considers to be the saviour of Pakistan and a great Muslim statesman.

He is young and has special affection for Muslims and the Arab World.

ABOUT THE COUNTRY

OMAN on the south-east hump of the Arabian peninsula has an area of about 300,000 sq. km. and a population of 750,000. In 1971, total GNP of the country was $288 million. Main source of income is petroleum. Of the total Government revenues of 52,992 thousand Rials Omani (one Omani Rial is equivalent to U.S. $ 2.895 at the July 1973 rate of exchange) 49,566 thousand came from oil receipts; Government development expenditure in 1972 was of the order of 29,000 thousand Rials Omani Production in 1972 was about 103 million barrels. Most of the area of the country is desert. Only some coastal area of the Dhofar plain in the south is fertile. In terms of local currency, the GNP of the country was 144.5 million Rials in 1971. Of this 16.8 million Rials came from agriculture and fisheries, 93.9 million Rials from oil, 21 million Rials from construction and the rest from other sectors.

Main agricultural crops are dates, limes, mangoes, bananas, wheat, onion and some other crops. Almost 99 per cent of foreign exchange comes from oil. About 15 per cent of oil goes to Malaysia and the rest to developed countries of Europe and America. Imports at 18.71 million Rials in 1971 included rice, building materials, machinery, vehicles and electrical goods, textiles and petroleum products.

Value in U.S. $ (million)

Year:	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Exports:	398	379	421	535	351
Imports:	78	112	147	192	185

MUSCAT is the capital of Oman.

Islamic Republic of

PAKISTAN

His Excellency Mr. Fazal Elahi Chaudhry,
President of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan

BIOGRAPHY

Mr. Fazal Elahi Chaudhry who was elected to office of the President of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan on August 10, 1973 under the new Constitution has behind him a long and distinguished career in public life, having been a prominent supporter of the Muslim League in the Punjab during the Muslim struggle for freedom, and after the establishment of Pakistan an outstanding legislator filling high offices from time to time in the Provincial and National Assemblies.

Mr. Fazal Elahi Chaudhry was born in Gujrat District of the Punjab on the 1st of January, 1904. He graduated as a Bachelor of Science in Agriculture in 1924 and later joined the Muslim University, Aligarh from where he obtained a Master's Degree in Economics and graduated as a Bachelor of Law in 1927. He joined the Bar at Gujrat in 1929. His first brush with politics came two years later, when he was elected member of the Gujrat District Board, a seat he held for 20 years until he resigned in 1953.

When the Quaid-i-Azam gave a call for revitalization of the Muslim League in the Punjab, Mr. Fazal Elahi Chaudhry volunteered his services to promote the cause of Pakistan and joined the Muslim League. Mr. Fazal Elahi Chaudhry opposed the Unionist party candidate in the general election to the Punjab Legislative Assembly in 1936.

In 1944 he became the District and City President of the Gujrat Muslim League and was elected on the Muslim League ticket to the Punjab Legislative Assembly next year. Mr. Fazal Elahi Chaudhry was in the forefront of the Direct Action—the movement launched on the

call of the Quaid-i-Azam and was imprisoned.

On the establishment of Pakistan Mr. Fazal Elahi Chaudhry was appointed Parliamentary Secretary in the then Punjab Government and later joined Nawab Mamdot's cabinet as Minister for Education and Health.

Mr. Fazal Elahi Chaudhry returned to legal practice when the Punjab Assembly was dissolved in 1949. He was again elected to the Punjab Assembly in 1951. In 1952, he was sent as one of the delegates to the session of the General Assembly of the United Nations, which he attended for about three months. He was also elected as General Secretary of the Pakistan Muslim League in 1954. In 1955 he was elected to the West Pakistan Assembly and was its first Speaker in 1956—a post which he held until Martial Law was imposed in 1958.

In the 1962 elections he was returned to the National Assembly as an independent candidate. In 1964, he joined the Muslim League Party and was elected a member of the National Assembly. In June 1965, he was unanimously elected Senior Deputy Speaker of the National Assembly. In 1967 he was awarded the Hilal-i-Quaid-i-Azam.

When Mr. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto started his movement for the restoration of democracy and People's rights, Mr. Fazal Elahi Chaudhry associated himself with the movement and later joined the Pakistan People's Party.

In the General Elections of 1970, Mr. Fazal Elahi Chaudhry was returned to the National Assembly as a candidate of the People's Party and was elected its first Speaker in 1971. Mr. Fazal Elahi Chaudhry presided over the Constitution making when the Constitution Bill was piloted through the National Assembly. This is regarded by Mr. Fazal Elahi Chaudhry as the proudest achievement of his political career.

Mr. Fazal Elahi Chaudhry is a widower and has one son who did his Aeronautical Engineering from England and is now with the Pakistan International Airlines.

ABOUT THE COUNTRY

PAKISTAN, after the separation of its eastern half in 1971, has now an area of 311,000 sq. miles and a population of 64,892,000. Mr. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, 46, is the Prime Minister, who assumed the reins of government on December 20, 1971, being leader of the Pakistan People's Party which had won an overwhelming majority of seats in West Pakistan in the country's last general elections. Mr. Bhutto functioned as Head of State under an interim constitution until his election as Prime Minister under the permanent Constitution which was promulgated on 14th August, 1973. He is chairman of the ruling Pakistan People's Party whose manifesto is based on the motto: "Islam is our Faith, Democracy is our Polity, Socialism is our Economy, All Power to the People." This creed is the inspiration for a succession of fundamental socio-economic reforms—in the fields of agriculture, health, education, administration, banking, insurance etc.—introduced by the present government.

Pakistan's economy, severely jolted by the events of 1971, has since shown a remarkable recovery. It is being speedily diversified and changing rapidly from predominantly agricultural to semi-industrial. The share of agriculture in G.N.P. is about 38 per cent of the total; mining and manufacturing industries contribute about 16 per cent; wholesale and retail trade 14 per cent; construction, electricity, gas, water and sanitary services and transport, storage and communications 12.5 per cent; and the rest comes from administration, banking, insurance and ownership of dwellings.

Main agricultural crops are wheat and other foodgrains, pulses, cotton, oilseeds, sugarcane, tobacco, fruits, vegetables and several minor crops. Exportable surplus among primary commodities exists in rice, pulses, oilseeds, edible oils and oilcakes, raw cotton, cotton waste, tobacco, raw wool, hides and skins, fish, guar and guar products, animal casing, molasses and spices.

However, manufactures are more important and account for 40 per cent of all exports. Major consumer goods industries are cotton textiles, artsilk fabrics, woollen textiles and carpets, leather goods and footwear, made up articles of textiles, ready-made garments and hosiery goods, petroleum products, cigarettes, drugs and medicines, surgical instruments, sports goods, cutlery, tents and canvas, towels and handicrafts. All of the above items are exported.

Pakistan already exports cement and cement products, electrical goods, machine tools and diesel engines. She is also in a position to export railway wagons, and some agricultural machinery like harvesters. In the near future Pakistan is likely to export tractors, trucks and buses and passenger cars.

Value in U.S. $ (million)

Year:	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Exports:	733	673	724	665	679
Imports:	1,049	1,067	1,102	916	666

ISLAMABAD is the capital. Karachi, capital of Sind and Port. Lahore, historical city and capital of Punjab. Peshawar, capital of North West Frontier and Quetta, of Baluchistan. Taxila, Moenjodaro, Khyber, Harappa are historical places.

State of
QATAR

His Highness Shaikh Khalifa Bin Hamad Al Thani, Amir of Qatar

BIOGRAPHY

Before coming into power in 1972, His Highness Shaikh Khalifah Bin Hamad Al-Thani, was the Deputy Ruler and Prime Minister of Qatar. On 1st September, 1971, Qatar terminated the Special Treaty Arrangements with Britain that had existed in various forms since 1896, and assumed full responsibility for the country's internal and external affairs. In 1972, His Highness superseded his cousin, Shaikh Ahmad, in a peaceful transfer of power, based on a majority decision of the ruling Al-Thani family. He thus paved the way for Qatar's emergence into the 20th century world and launched it on the path of progress and modernisation.

His Highness Shaikh Khalifah bin Hamad Al-Thani is in complete control of the affairs of the State and continues to keep his watchful eye over the national funds. He earnestly desires to see Qatar progressing by leaps and bounds; and in foreign policy he seeks to maintain friendly relations with all countries of the world. His Highness has special affection for the Arabs and the Muslim world with whom he desires to maintain warmest fraternal relations.

ABOUT THE COUNTRY

QATAR has an area of about 4,247 sq. miles and the population estimate in 1971 was 160,000. About 60 per cent of the population and 83 per cent of labour comes from Saudi Arabia, Pakistan, Iran and India. About 80 per cent of population is engaged in commerce and construction services. About 75 per cent of GNP comes from oil. Total level of GNP is about 350 million. Per capita GNP is about $ 2,700.

Some industries are coming up. The biggest non-oil development is the Umm Bab cement plant, in which the Government holds 40 per cent shares and the Qatar people 60 per cent. The Qatar Petroleum Company has also embarked on an enormous project expected to cost $ 25 million to liquefy natural gas from its Dukhan field. Umm Said is also the site for Qatar's first flour mill under construction which is expected to cost £ 750,000. A projected fertilizer plant will produce daily 900 tons of ammonia and 1000 tons of Urea, all of which will be exported. Agricultural production is limited and main crops are vegetables, dates and foodgrains. Qatar is surplus in vegetables and exports. Annual production is 20,000 tons. Production of foodgrains is 34,000 tons. In 1972, foreign exchange receipts from oil were about $ 300 million. Most of the imports are capital goods and consumer goods.

Value in U.S. $ (million)

Year:	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Exports:	215	214	207	277	326
Imports:	49	51	57	80	170

DOHA is the capital. It is also the main port of the country. Dukhan is the oil producing centre and Umm Said an oil terminal.

SAUDI ARABIA

His Majesty King Faisal Bin Abdul Aziz,
King of Saudi Arabia

BIOGRAPHY

King Faisal became a young man of action, in the Saudi tradition at a very early age. In 1921 his father sent him at the head of a punitive expedition to crush a revolt in Assir, followed by a number of expeditions to establish the State's authority and security in the country, culminating with his promotion to the post of Commander-in-Chief of the Assir-Tahama region in 1933, when he successfully occupied several cities, including Midi, Hodeida and Beit Feit Faqih, and pacified the tribes in revolt.

King Faisal's experience, however, was not limited to internal affairs. He quickly became the constructive right hand of his father, visiting many countries and representing Saudi Arabia in a number of important international conferences, like the conference creating the United Nations. In addition, he rendered invaluable service to the Arab and Islamic cause, when he took over the post of Foreign Minister in 1349H (1930) after having been appointed Viceroy in the Hejaz in 1344 H (1925).

He also contributed to the country's giant renaissance when he was appointed head of Shoura (Consultative) Council in 1354 H (1935) following a Royal Decree proclaiming a reorganization in the country's government system.

The King's real role, as developed by King Faisal is to lead his nation and to keep in constant touch with the people. The legislative and executive power is exercised by the Council of Ministers. When they draft a decree they submit it to the King for signature. He may

return it for further consideration, but the whole active operation of the Government machine is carried out by the Council.

The progress of Saudi Arabia under King Faisal has been notable. It has greatly strengthened its position, power and prestige in the Arab world. This was an essential aim of Saudi Arabia's policy as the home of Islam and the custodian of the two most sacred shrines of the Faith. The Government has shown that it is practical, patriotic and acutely aware of the necessity of progress.

When Faisal, as a young man, began to shoulder responsibility and hold public office, Saudi Arabia was a feudal country, 'backward' according to the standards and criteria of the West. The vision of Faisal was that he saw the necessity for achieving modernity not at some remote point in the future but now, in his life-time.

All his efforts, all his energies have in the final analysis, been directed towards this aim. Modernity must be achieved, but not at any cost. Faith must not be sacrificed, for faith was what bound the people together in a great brotherhood. So the mission was to achieve modernity within the context of Islam.

The Head of State is available to all who have petitions to present or complaints to make. This right is continually used: not the least by the Bedouin to whom the King is still "Faisal."

ABOUT THE COUNTRY

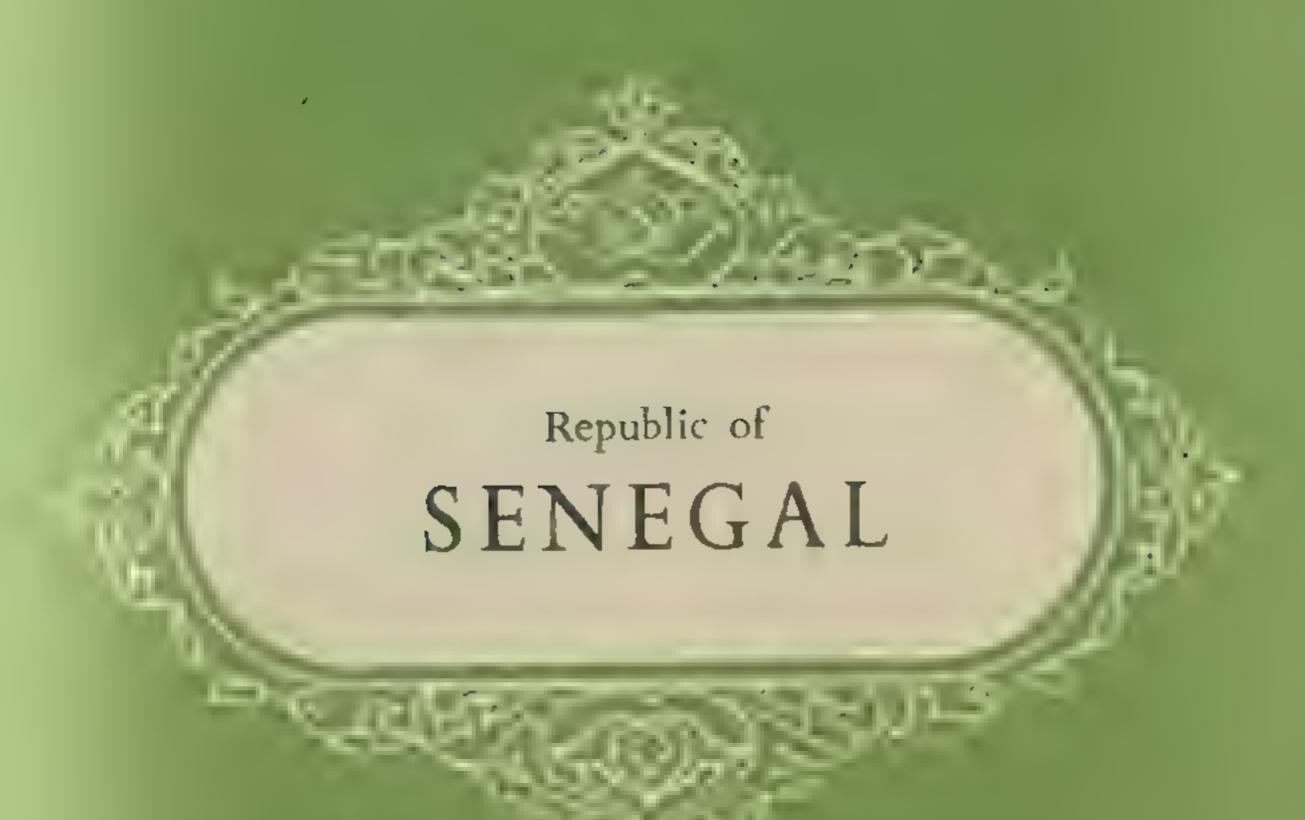
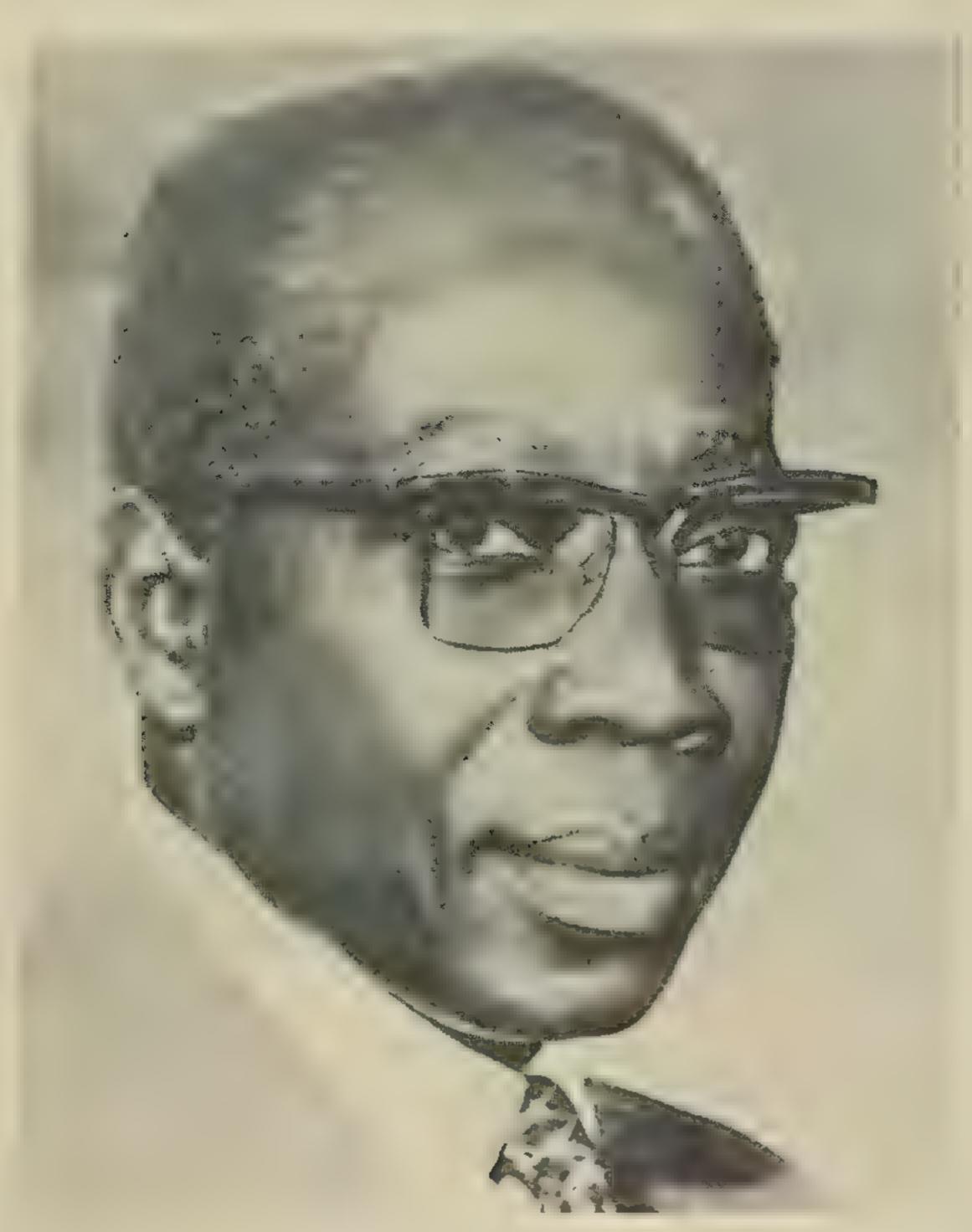
SAUDI Arabia which has the Muslim world's two most sacred places, has an area of about 927,000 sq. miles and a population of about six million. It is one of the richest Muslim countries, oil being the major source of income. The oil income for the financial year ending August 1973 was estimated at about 4.7 billion U.S. Dollars.

Agriculture is being developed fast through reclamation of desert land and expansion of irrigation facilities. Main agricultural products are dates, honey, fruits, tomatoes, hides and skins, raw wool, and milk products, wheat, barley, coffee, limes, pearls and several small items. Major exports are oil and oil products, raw hides, skins, fish, water melons, copper and cigarettes. Many types of consumer goods including durable consumer goods and capital goods are imported.

Value in U.S. $ (million)

Year:	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Exports:	1,691	2,103	2,424	3,889	5,221
Imports:	492	747	710	918	1,284

RIADH is the capital. Mecca and Medina are religious centres of Islam. Jeddah is one of the ports of the country. Taif is the main summer resort.

Republic of
SENEGAL

His Excellency Mr. Leopold Sedar Senghor,
President of the Republic of Senegal

BIOGRAPHY

Mr. Leopold Senghor was born on 9 October, 1906 in Joal, Senegal. He received his early education in Dakar, and went to Paris for higher studies. He got his Master's Degree in French Grammar from Paris and started his career as a teacher in various academic institutions in France. In the early forties he started his active political career as a member of the French Socialist Party. In 1946, he created a political party in Senegal called B.D.S. He was a Deputy from Senegal to the French National Assembly from 1946 to 1958. In 1958, his party D.C.S. merged with another Senegalese Party and became U.P.S. (Union Progressive Senegalaise).

When Senegal became independent in 1960, U.P.S. party had a majority in the Assembly and Mr. Senghor as its head naturally emerged as the leader of the new nation. He has been President of Senegal since 1960. Only last year he was re-elected for another five-year term of office.

He is one of the best known, highly respected and senior-most leaders of Africa. Apart from being an able statesman he is also a poet of considerable merit and international recognition. He is also well-known among the world academic circles for his studies of Negro culture.

He has many literary prizes to his credit and is a member of many distinguished academic institutions.

Literary Awards:

—International Award "Des Amities Francaises" (1961).
—Award of the French Language (1963).
—Grand Prix International of Poetry in March 1963.
—Gold Medal of the Poetic Merit of the International Dag Hammarskjold Prize (1965).
—International Award 'Rouge et Vert' (1966).
—Elected member of the Academy of Moral and Political Science in March 1969.

ABOUT THE COUNTRY

SENEGAL on the Atlantic coast of West Africa has an area of 197,161 sq. km. and a population of about four million, of which 80 to 85 per cent are Muslims. In 1971, its GNP was about 176 billion francs (700 million dollars), of which 50.62 billion francs came from agriculture, 29.43 billion francs from construction and public industry, 5.77 billion francs from transport, 55.48 billion francs from commerce and 15.74 francs from other sectors. Per capita income is about 5,000 francs (215 U.S. dollars).

Eighty per cent of population is engaged in agriculture and groundnuts are the main agricultural crop (600 to 800 thousand tons a year). Annual production varies between 0.8 and 1.2 million tons. Other crops are millet and sorghum (600 tons a year), cassava, rice, maize, sweet potatoes, beans and vegetables. Fishing is an important economic activity. Annual catch varies between 75,000 and 150,000 tons.

Phosphate (1.8 million tons per annum) is an important mineral and accounts for 8 per cent of all exports. Other known minerals are diamond, gold, iron, chromite and copper. Industrial production includes cement, matches, groundnut oil, salt, cotton yarn, cotton and blankets, processed fish and chemical fertilizer.

Exports are groundnuts, groundnut oil and oil cakes, phosphates and canned fish and a few other items. Groundnut and its by-products account for 72 per cent of all exports. In imports, food, beverages and tobacco account for 36 to 40 per cent of the total, petroleum products 3 to 6 per cent, chemicals 9 per cent, textiles 11 to 16 per cent, metals 10 per cent and capital goods and vehicles about 14 per cent. In July 1973, Senegal launched its Fourth Economic Development Plan of which the total outlay is 17 per cent higher than that of the Third Plan.

Year:	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Exports:	151	127	152	125	236
Imports:	179	208	191	218	339

DAKAR is the Capital and also an important Port. Kaolack, Thies and Saint Louis are other towns.

Republic of

SIERRA LEONE

His Excellency Dr. Siaka P. Stevens,
President of the Republic of Sierra Leone

BIOGRAPHY

Dr. Siaka Probyn Stevens was born on 24 August, 1905 at Moyamba in the Southern Province of Sierra Leone. He was educated at the Albert Academy in Freetown and Oxford University, U.K.

On leaving school, Dr. Siaka Stevens joined the Sierra Leone Police Force in 1923 and rose to the rank of First Class Sergeant and Musketry Instructor.

From 1931 to 1946, he worked on the construction of the Sierra Leone Railway connecting Pepel and Marampa.

He was co-founder of the United Mines Workers' Union and later served that Union for fifteen years as first full-time General Secretary.

In this capacity he secured for more than seven thousand miners great improvements in the working conditions.

After his course in General Education at Ruskin College, Oxford, Dr. Siaka Stevens also studied Trade Unionism and Industrial Relations with the British Trade Union Congress (TUC).

Dr. Siaka Stevens served on the Moyamba District Council for seven years and was appointed to the Protectorate Assembly at its inception to represent the interests of workers.

He was a member of the United Front Delegation to the Constitutional talks in London in 1960 which resulted in the independence of the country.

After refusing to sign the Constitutional Instruments at the end of the talks because he did not agree with the Defence arrangements between Sierra Leone and the British Government, he broke away from the United Front to form the "Election before Independence Movement" that later became and still is the All People's Congress (A.P.C).

The A.P.C. contested the 1962 General Elections in alliance with the Sierra Leone Progressive Independence Movement in Kono: the alliance won twenty seats and he became leader of the Opposition.

In November, 1964, his party won the majority of seats in the Freetown City Council Elections and he was elected Mayor of Freetown, which office he held for just over a year.

His party, the A.P.C., won the 1967 General Elections following which he became Prime Minister of Sierra Leone.

Dr. Stevens was sworn in as First Prime Minister, Republic of Sierra Leone on April 19, 1971, and first Executive President on April 21, 1971.

He has twice been detained in prison during his struggle for independence of his country.

ABOUT THE COUNTRY

SIERRA Leone which achieved its independence on 27th April 1961 and became the 100th member of United Nations, has an area of 73,326 sq. km. and a population of about 2.49 millions. Its main crops for local consumption are cassava, coffee and ginger. Livestock wealth includes 17,000 cattle, 1.35 million goats, 46,000 sheep, and about one million chickens. Production of fish is about 30,000 tons. Major minerals are diamond, iron ore, and bauxite. Minerals account for 90 per cent of exports.

Major manufacturing industries are based on palm kernels, paddy and forest products. Major products are palm oil, rice, prefabricated buildings and high class furniture. Small scale industries, generally in villages, are fishing, fish-curing and smoking, weaving, making palm-oil manually and cracking palm kernels.

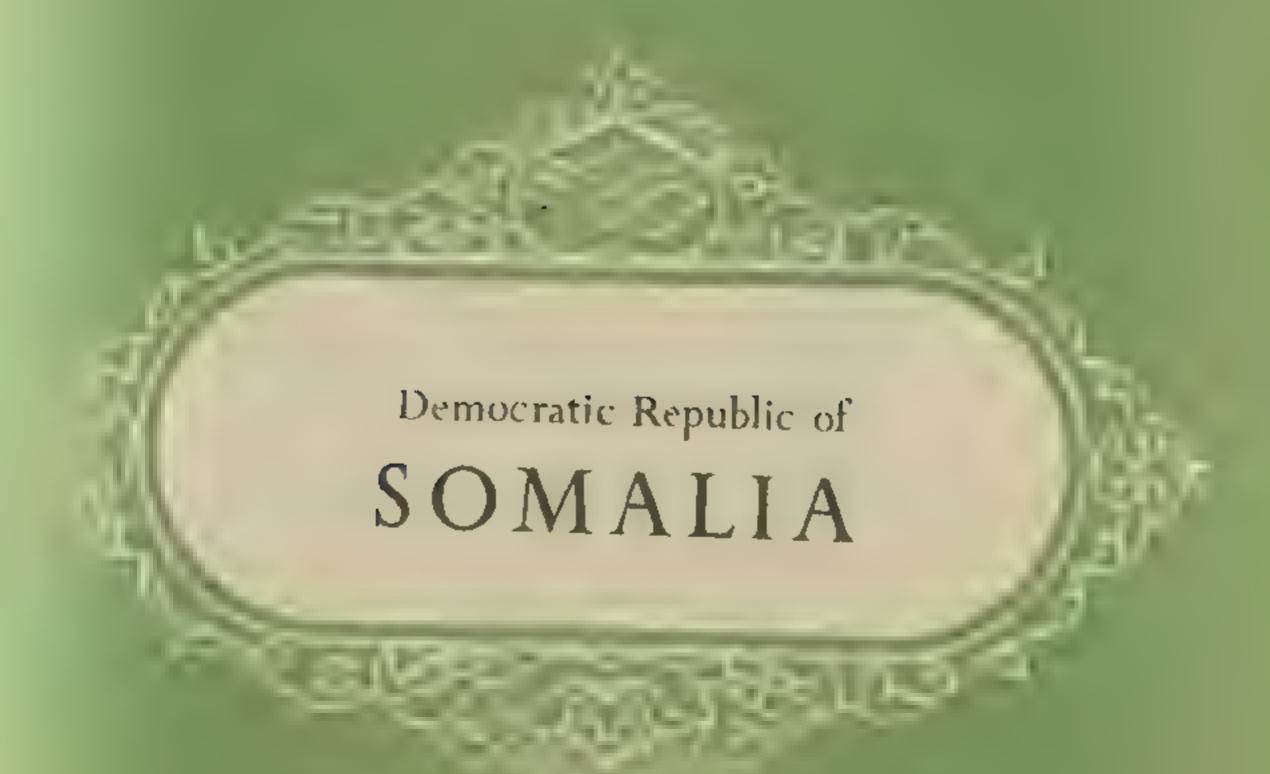
In 1969, imports were valued at 92.7 million leone and exports 89 million leone. Major imports were wheat and wheat flour, sugar, fish, milk and cream, meat, raw tobacco, motor, diesel and gas, oil, drugs and medicines. soap, cotton fabrics, fabrics of synthetic fibres, corrugated iron sheets, cement, motor vehicles, electrical machinery, footwear, mining machinery and radio sets.

Exports include palm kernels, coffee, cocoa, iron ore, diamonds and bauxite.

Value in U.S. $ (million)

Year:	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Exports:	90	112	119	113	120
Imports:	90	112	119	113	140

FREETOWN is the capital.

Democratic Republic of
SOMALIA

His Excellency Major General Mohamed Siad Barre, President of the Supreme Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Somalia

BIOGRAPHY

Major General Mohamed Siad Barre was born in Lugh District in the Upper Juba Region in 1919. He was ten when his parents died. He went to the school at Lugh and Mogadishu. He joined the Police Force in 1941 and became Chief Inspector in 1951.

In 1952 he was chosen to attend the Military Academy in Italy and was commissioned after passing from the Military Academy.

In April 1960, when the Somali National Army was founded he beame its Vice-Commandant with the rank of a Colonel. He became Commandant in 1965 and was promoted as Brigadier General. In 1966, he was promoted as Major General.

On 21st October, 1969, he led the bloodless revolution staged by Officers of the Armed Forces and soon after, became the President of the Supreme Revolutionary Council. He is an ardent Socialist and a man who has got very much at heart the welfare and progress of his people and country.

General Siad Barre has kept up his pursuit of learning, attending various courses in culture and political economy.

General Siad Barre speaks Arabic, Italian, English and Swahili fluently.

ABOUT THE COUNTRY

SOMALIA once divided beween Britain and Italy as colonial possession is now an independent Muslim country in Eastern Africa. Its immediate neighbours are Ethiopia and Kenya. Its area is about 270,000 sq. miles and population 2.8 million. With a hornlike shape, Somalia has a long sea coast line of 1,800 miles. There are two rivers which provide some irrigation facilities. Most of the population is engaged in animal rearing. Labour force is 35 per cent of the population. Eighty-five per cent of the population depends on agriculture. 3 per cent on manufacturing industries and 12 per cent in services.

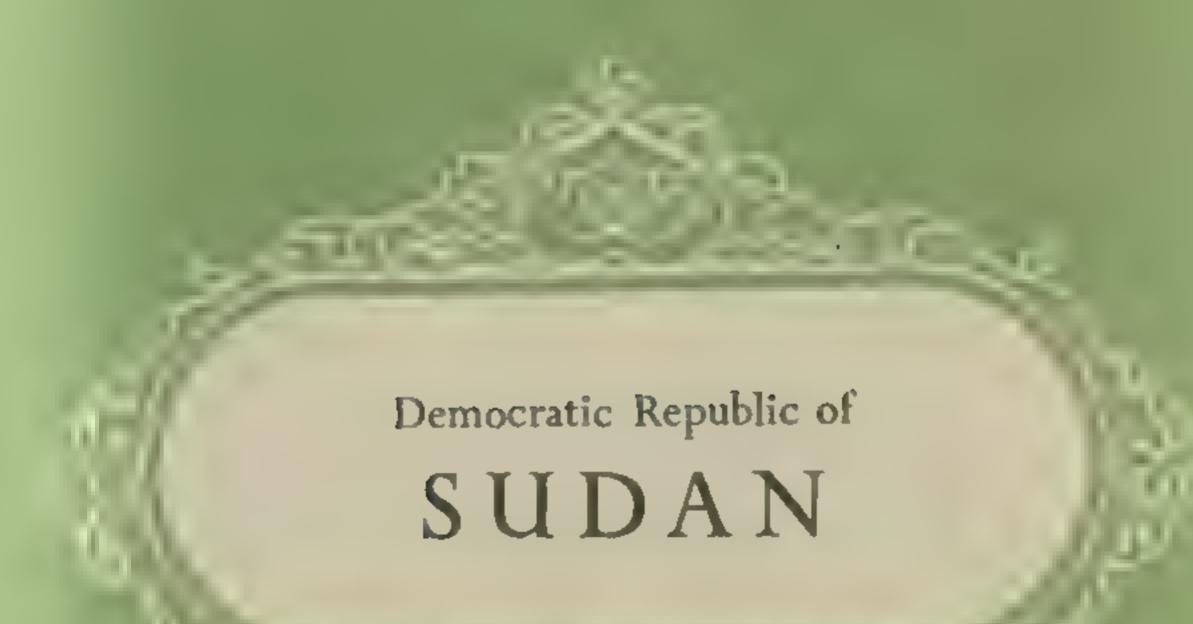
Livestock and livestock products earn two-thirds of total visible foreign exchange In 1971, exports of livestock were valued at $ 17.7 million. Another $ 5.7 million came from export of meat and meat products, and hides and skins. Livestock population is estimated at 22 million, including 4 million cattle, 3 million camels, and 15 million sheep and goats. Saudi Arabia is the major customer accounting for 85 per cent of livestock exports. South Yemen and Egypt are the other important importers of livestock from Somalia.

Main agricultural crops are bananas, sugarcane, cotton and cereals. Eighty-five per cent of manufacturing industries are for the production of consumer goods, one-third of which are for the production of processed foods, such as sugar, meat, fish and milk. There is one textile manufacturing unit. In small scale units, leather and footwear, lime and structural clay products, jewelry, furniture, beverages etc., are produced.

Value in U.S. $ (millon)

Year:	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Exports:	30	32	31	35	44
Imports:	48	52	45	63	108

MOGADISHU is the capital. Other towns are Hargeise, Kisimayo and Berbera.

Democratic Republic of
SUDAN

His Excellency Major General Ghaffar Mohammed Nimeri,
President of the Revolutionary Command Council of the
Democratic Republic of Sudan

BIOGRAPHY

Major General Ghaffar Mohammad Nimeri, was born in Omdurman on 1st January 1930. He had his early schooling at the Quranic School where he learned 23 out of the 30 parts of the Holy Book, Quran. He then joined the El Rijra Elementary School, Omdurman. He received his intermediate education at Medani Government School and secondary education at Hanteub Secondary School. He joined in the 1946 strike, which was related to the departure of the Sudanese side at the self-determination talks in Cairo. The school was closed for seven months following the strike. He also took an active part in the students strike against the Legislative Assembly in 1948, was dismissed with twelve fellow students. He was, however, readmitted after seven days. He joined the Military College on 25 May, 1949 and graduated as Second Lieutenant on 19 February, 1952.

He served in the armed forces in various capacities holding a succession of key command jobs and distinguishing himself as an officer of outstanding professional competence. With a perceptive understanding of his country's affairs and the conjunction of forces impinging on its national life.

General Nimeri who had strong convictions about how the country's internal and external affairs should be organised was also known to have outstanding qualities of leadership, and his large national aims ran counter to the self-interest of those in Government at the time; so he was kept moving from one assignment to another because the Government feared that his stay in one place will help him entrench himself in popular

support for his cause. Many of his colleagues suffered a lot for collaboration with him.

He was sent to the U.A.R. to join the Staff College, but was called back for political reasons before completion of the course. He returned to the Sudan and stayed for two years and six months during which the October Revolution broke out. He had a leading role with his colleagues in the success of the Revolution. He was arrested after the set-back of the Revolution for his effective political activities. But a wave of popular demonstrations led to his release along with his colleagues.

General Nimeri holds a Master's Degree in Military Science with distinction from Fort Leavenworth Staff College, Kansas. He was Officer in Command of the Infantry School at Gebeit when he led the Socialist Revolution on May 25, 1969, and became President of the Revolution Command Council and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, as well as Minister of Defence.

A plebiscite was held in September 1971, in which he won overwhelming popular support as first President of the Republic, the vote in his favour being 98.6 per cent of the total vote.

President Nimeri is married and has no children.

ABOUT THE COUNTRY

SUDAN is the largest political unit in Africa with an area of 2,500,000 Kros or 8.3 per cent of the area of Africa and 1.7 per cent of the land area of the world. Its population has grown from 10.3 million at the time of the first national census in 1955/56 to 15.7 million in 1970/71. A great part of the Sudan is under forests and average annual production of sawn timber is about one million cubic feet which meets 50 per cent of the needs of the country. Gum arabic is a very important forest product and annual export is 50,000 tons which is 95 per cent of the world's total. Sudan is also rich in minerals. Known deposits are those of gold, graphite, sulphur, chromite, iron ore, manganese ore, copper ore, zinc ore, gypsum, magnestite, asbestos, talc, halite, kaolin, kyanite, white mica, coal, diamite, limestone lead ore, woolastonite, black sands, vermiculite and pyrites. At present gold is being mined on a small scale. Production in 1963 was 900 oz. Iron and chrome deposits are being mined at Fodikwan in the Red Sea Hills and Ingassana Hills respectively. Some other minerals are also being mined on a small scale. A Petroleum Resources Development Act has been in force since 1959, and so far about 49 exploration licences have been granted along the Red Sea Coast. Eighteen of them are Operative.

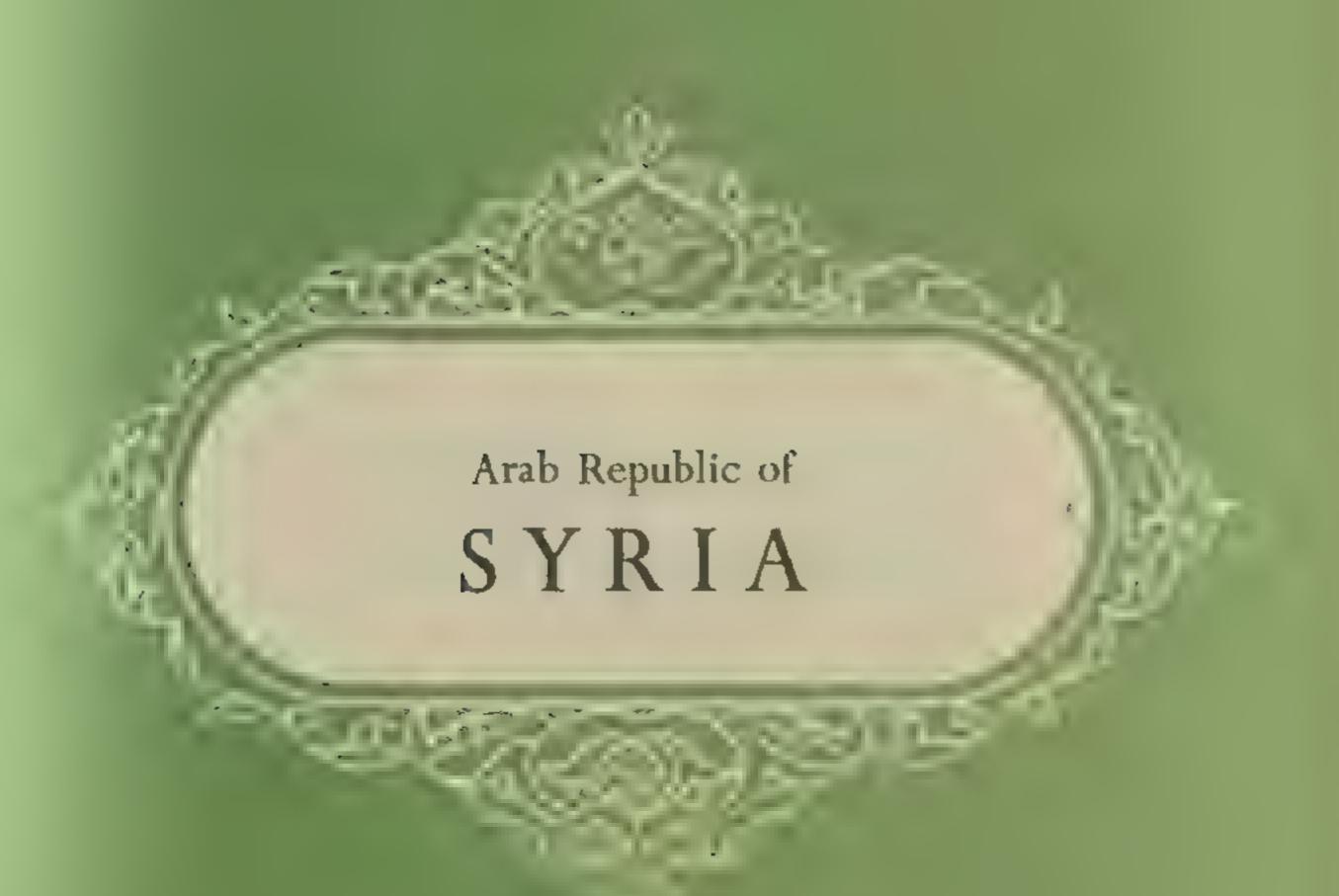
Notable imports are cotton fabrics, sugar, motor fuel, motor vehicles, tea, wheat flour, coffee, cigarettes and tobacco, machinery and fertilizers. Number of exports is small viz., cotton, gum arabic, sesame, groundnuts, "dura", cottonseed, animal feeding stuff, vegetable oil, sheep and hides and skins.

Food crops consist mainly of "dura" (Millet) and "Lubia" of which the areas sown annually are about 200,000 and 120,000 feddans respectively. Groundnuts and vegetables are also grown on small areas and in the recent world food crisis, about 30,000 feddans were also utilized for growing wheat.

Value in U.S. $ (million)

Year:	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Exports:	232	240	298	329	390
Imports:	258	256	288	331	421

KHARTOUM is the capital. Other important places are Omdurman, Khartoum North, Port Sudan, Atbara, Kassala, Wad Medani and Gadaref.

Arab Republic of
SYRIA

His Excellency Mr. Hafez Al Assad,
President of the Syrian Arab Republic

BIOGRAPHY

Lt. General Hafez Al Assad, President of the Syrian Arab Republic was born at Jebleh, a small town on the Mediterranean coast of Syria in 1931. He comes from a well-known family of the province of Lattakia. After obtaining his commission in the Syrian Arab Air Force in 1952, he was posted to the Soviet Union for advanced training. At the time of the Syrian Union with Egypt under the name of United Arab Republic in 1958, he was in Cairo where he developed good contacts with the Ba'ath Party leaders and joined the party. He has been an active and outstanding member of the Party ever since.

He was one of the most prominent leaders of the 8th of March, 1963 Revolution in Syria which brought the Ba'ath Party to power. He was then appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Air Force, and subsequently became a member of the Inter-Arab National Command of the Arab-Socialist Ba'ath Party and a member of the National Council of Revolution. He was also a member of the Enlarged National Revolutionary Council of 23rd August, 1965. He was appointed Minister for Defence of Syria on 23rd February, 1966 and promoted to his present rank of Lt. General in March 1968.

Lt. General Hafez Al Assad staged what is popularly known as the Corrective Movement on 16 November, 1970 in order to arrest the deteriorating trend of affairs in Syria arising from the quibblings between the various factions of politicians in the country. He was then appointed Prime Minister and Minister for Defence in November 1970, and was elected President of the country by an overwhelming majority through a popular referendum in March 1971.

Ever since taking control of the reins of power in Syria, President Hafez Al Assad has guided his country's policy steadily and surely on the path of progressive nationalism and socialism based on non-alignment and pragmatism.

Under his leadership Syria has continued to make steady progress in the political, economic and social fields. The country has been given a popular new constitution, a popularly elected People's Council (Parliament) has been constituted and the country has become a founding member of the Federation of Arab Republics, which includes Egypt, Syria and Libya. The other political parties in the country and independent political groupings have also been given a share in the formulation of national policies, and the overall national policies are now dictated by the Central Command of the National Progressive Front, which includes all the major progressive political parties in Syria under the leadership of the Arab Socialist Ba'ath Party.

The latest Arab-Israel war has given abundant proof of the wisdom of policies followed by the Syrian Government under the leadership of Lt. General Hafez Al Assad. Due to his far-sighted foreign policy, Syria has been able to set up good relations with all its Arab neighbours, so that all the Arab countries came to the help of Syria in facing the challenge of the treacherous Israeli aggression of October, 1973. The Syrian Armed Forces too, showed their mettle, by standing like a wall of steel in the face of the much-touted Israeli war machine. Much of the credit for the performance of the Syrian Armed forces during the October 1973 Arab-Israel war goes without doubt to the capable leadership of President Hafez Al Assad.

ABOUT THE COUNTRY

SYRIA has an area of 71,772 sq. miles with a population of about six million. The economy is predominantly agricultural. Most of the labour is engaged in cultivation of soil and in cattle breeding. About 16 per cent of area is irrigated. Wheat, barley, cotton, olive, tobacco, lentils, and millet, are the main crops. Area used for animal breeding is larger than cultivation. In 1968, there were 4.847 million sheep, 0.779 million goats, 6,400 camels, 63,000 horses, 273,000 cattle, 235,000 asses, and 65,000 mules.

Minerals so far known are poor but this may be due to inadequate efforts made for their exploration. Oil has recently been discovered, and production in 1972 was 6.2 million tons. Besides, Syria receives £6.5 million from Iraq oil Company for pipelines passing through Syria to the sea ports for exports to European countries. Phosphate deposits have been discovered at some places and production commenced in 1972. Other deposits known to exist in Syria are lead, copper, antimony, nickel, chrome, gypsum, manganese, sodium chloride and bitumen. Natural gas has recently been discovered. Building material like calcareous building stone and basalt are found in abundance.

Most important industries are flour, oils, soap, cement (production in 1968—92,000 tons), tanning, tobacco manufactures (4,000 tons), textiles (cotton yarn 17,000 tons) knit wear, glassware, sugar (83,000 tons) margarine, footwear (1.9 million pairs), brassware, vegetable oil (23,000 tons), woollen fabrics (1,440 tons), salt (30,000 tons), cottonseed cake (94,000 tons) and refrigerators (8,979 assembled). The capacity of textile

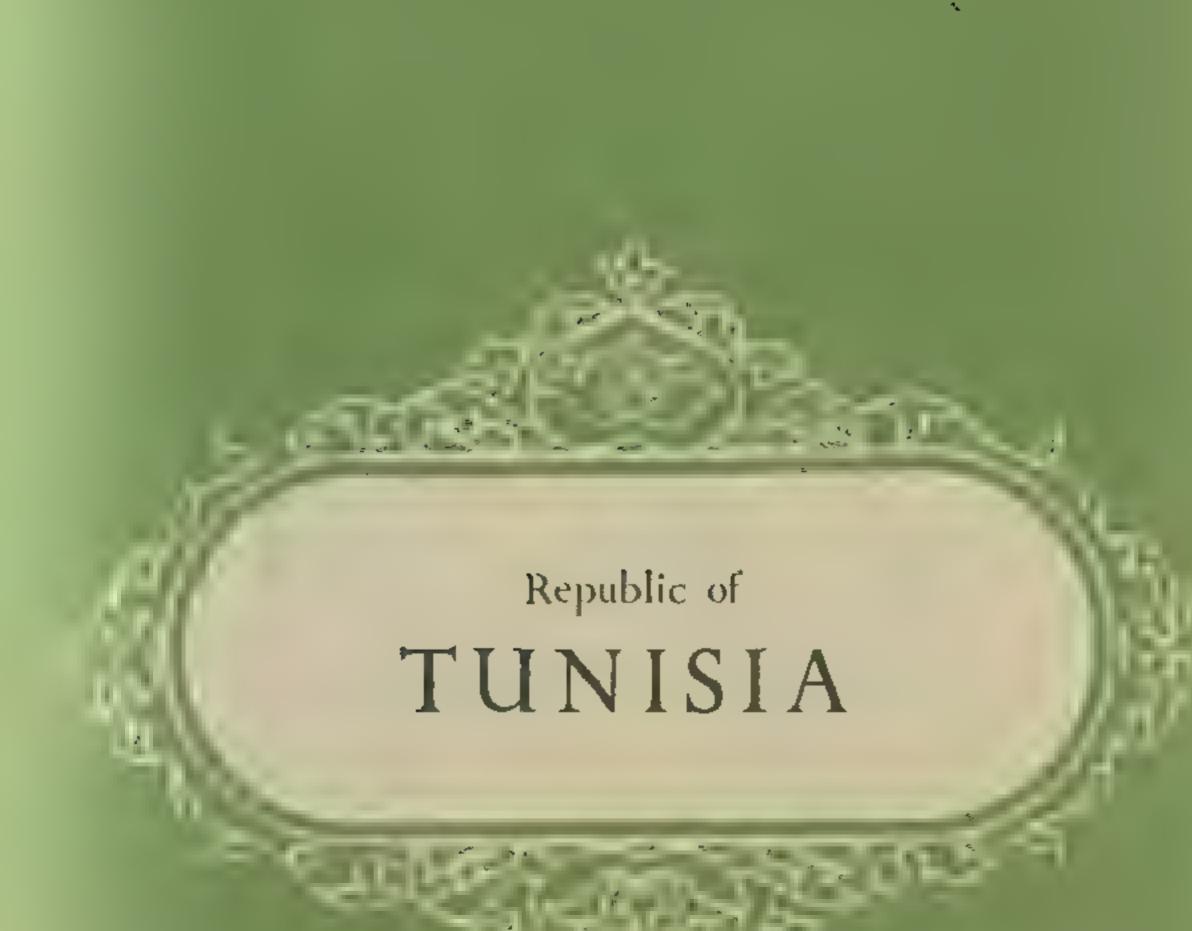
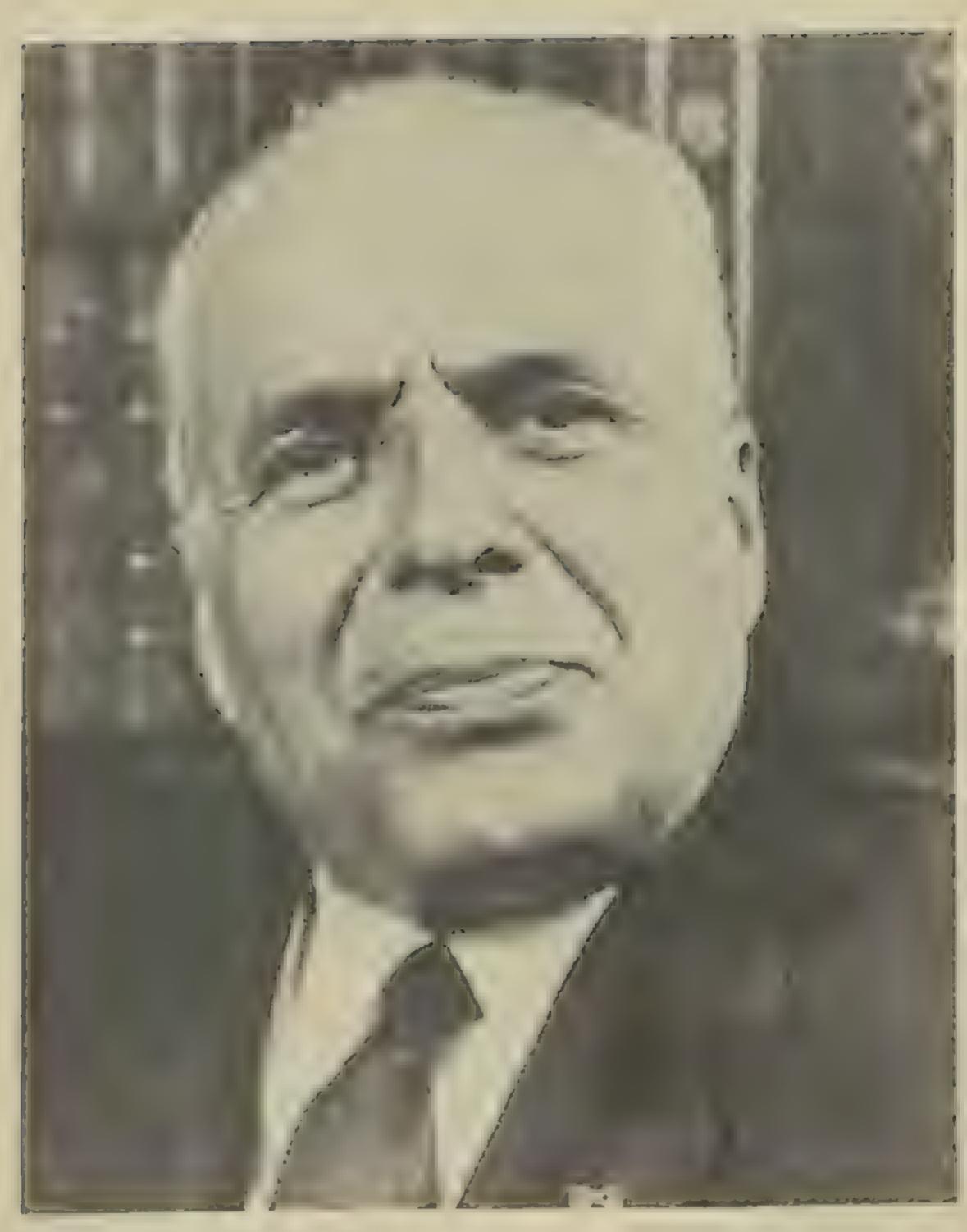
industry is being expanded and a steel mill has been set up.

Exports from Syria include wheat, cotton, crude oil and cotton textiles, mainly cotton fabrics. Capital goods, vehicles, iron and steel, and petroleum products are imported.

Value in U.S. $ (million)

Year:	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Exports:	168	207	203	195	247
Imports:	312	369	360	440	521

DAMASCUS is the capital. Aleppo, Homs, Hama and Lattakia (also a port) are other places.

Republic of
TUNISIA

His Excellency Mr. Habib Bourguiba,
President of the Republic of Tunisia

BIOGRAPHY

Born on August 3, 1903 at Monastir in a middle-class family, with patriotic background, Habib Bourguiba, ever since his childhood, felt painfully the humiliation of his people.

That is one of the reasons why at a very early age in the 1930's he joined the battle for the restoration of the dignity of his country and was soon in the front ranks of the fighters in the war against colonial rule, depersonalisation and assimilation of his country.

Deeply imbued with both the French and the Arab cultures, he soon placed the clarity of his thought and the resources of his energy in the service of his country's resurgence. Though himself having middle class links, he almost single-handedly galvanised his people to form a party of the masses, called Neo-Destour, which was to combat the system of the protectorate with legal arguments as well as by force of arms.

Despite repression, imprisonments and many other types of punitive measures against him, he continued to pursue a dangerous path until March 20, 1956 when Tunisia obtained her independence.

From then on, he has breathed a new life into he institutions of his country which has now been transformed into a modern state. He has emancipated the women and given them the right to vote. He has banned polygamy and has promulgated a personal legal code in common with all civilized countries. Education has been made universal and illiteracy has been almost banished. He has sown the seeds of Neo-Destourian socialism in order to organise and develop the entire nation.

As a result of these efforts, the mentality of the people has undergone a complete transformation. A fatal resignation has given place to ambition, aspirations and hopes. Society has become greatly organised as a result of the economic progress.

President Bourguiba is imbued with the ideals of human brotherhood, liberty, dignity, justice, progress and peace. He has greatly extended his country's interest in the Arab and the Muslim world, and the African continent, particularly, the French-speaking countries. His wisdom, his realism and his affirmation of moral values in all circumstances have won for his country a universal respect.

His brilliant victories,won both at home and abroad, can only be explained by his extraordinary intelligence and his deep conviction which he explains thus: "All my life, I have believed in the superiority of the spirit over matter."

ABOUT THE COUNTRY

TUNISIA, one of the three countries of the Maghreb to achieve freedom from imperial domination in the post-war phase of decolonisation, has an area of 63,362 sq. miles (161.150 sq. km.) and a population of about 4.73 million. Agriculture contributes 15 per cent to its economy while manufacturing 15 per cent, mining over 9 per cent, commerce 13 per cent and other sectors 48 per cent.

Main agricultural products are wheat, barley, olives, grapes, citrus fruits and vegetables. Olive oil is an important export item. More than half of the labour force is engaged in agriclture. Production of olive crop in 1971 was 470,000 tons.

Livestock wealth of Tunisia is sizeable and population in 1969 was about 200,000. Production of meat declined from 100,000 tons in 1969 to 87,000 tons in 1970. Milk cows are being imported from Denmark and Holland and about 5,000 heads had been imported by 1970. Milk production has doubled to 20 million litres.

Tunisia's main minerals are petroleum, phosphate, iron ore, lead, and zine ore. Production of Petroleum in 1970 was 4.1 million tons. Crude oil exports in 1970 was 3.2 million tons. About 75 per cent of the total output of phosphate is exported.

Production in 1970 was one million tons and in 1971 it was 3.1 million tons. Total reserves of phosphate are estimated at 140 million tons. Production of iron ore in 1970 was 800,000 tons. Production in

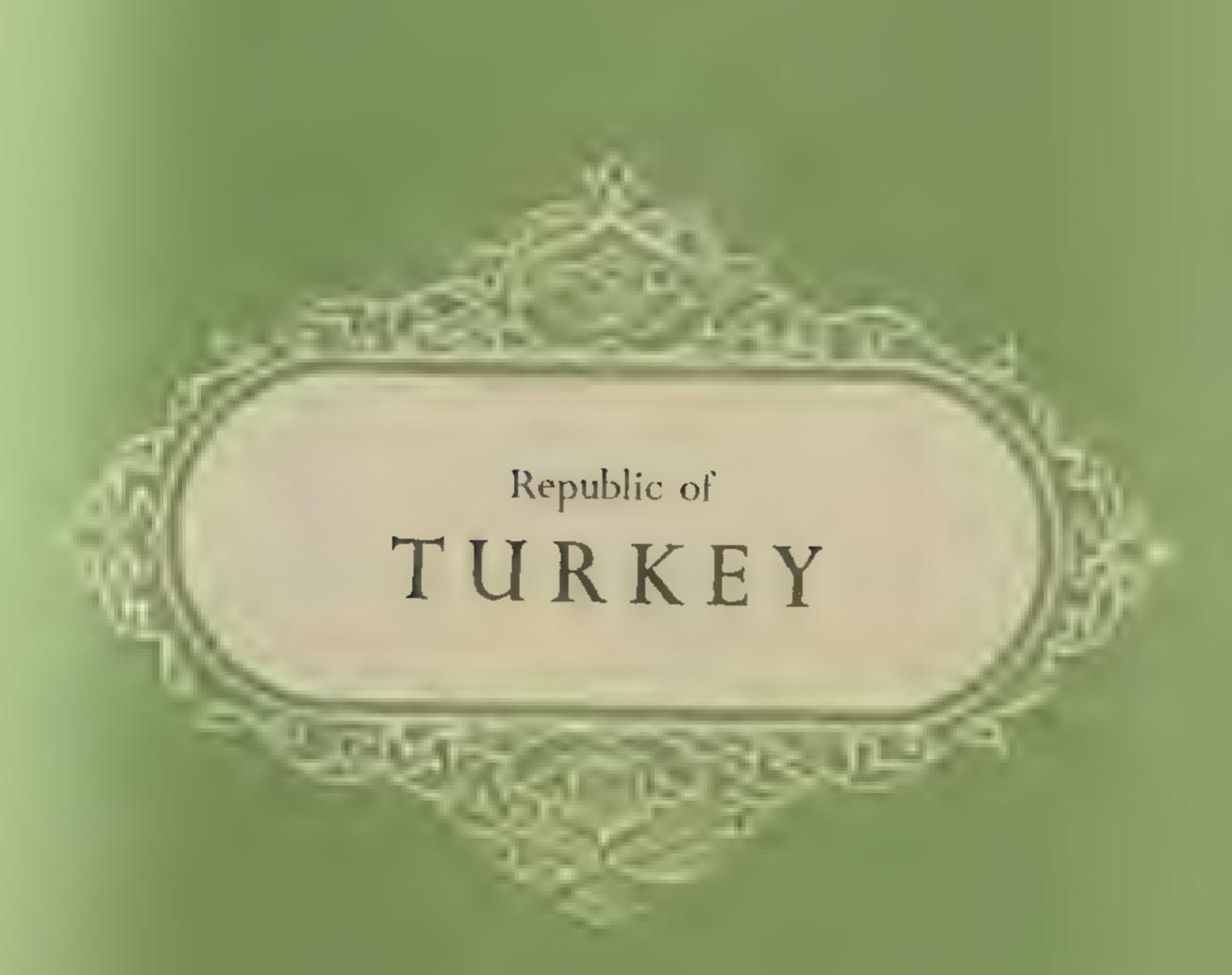
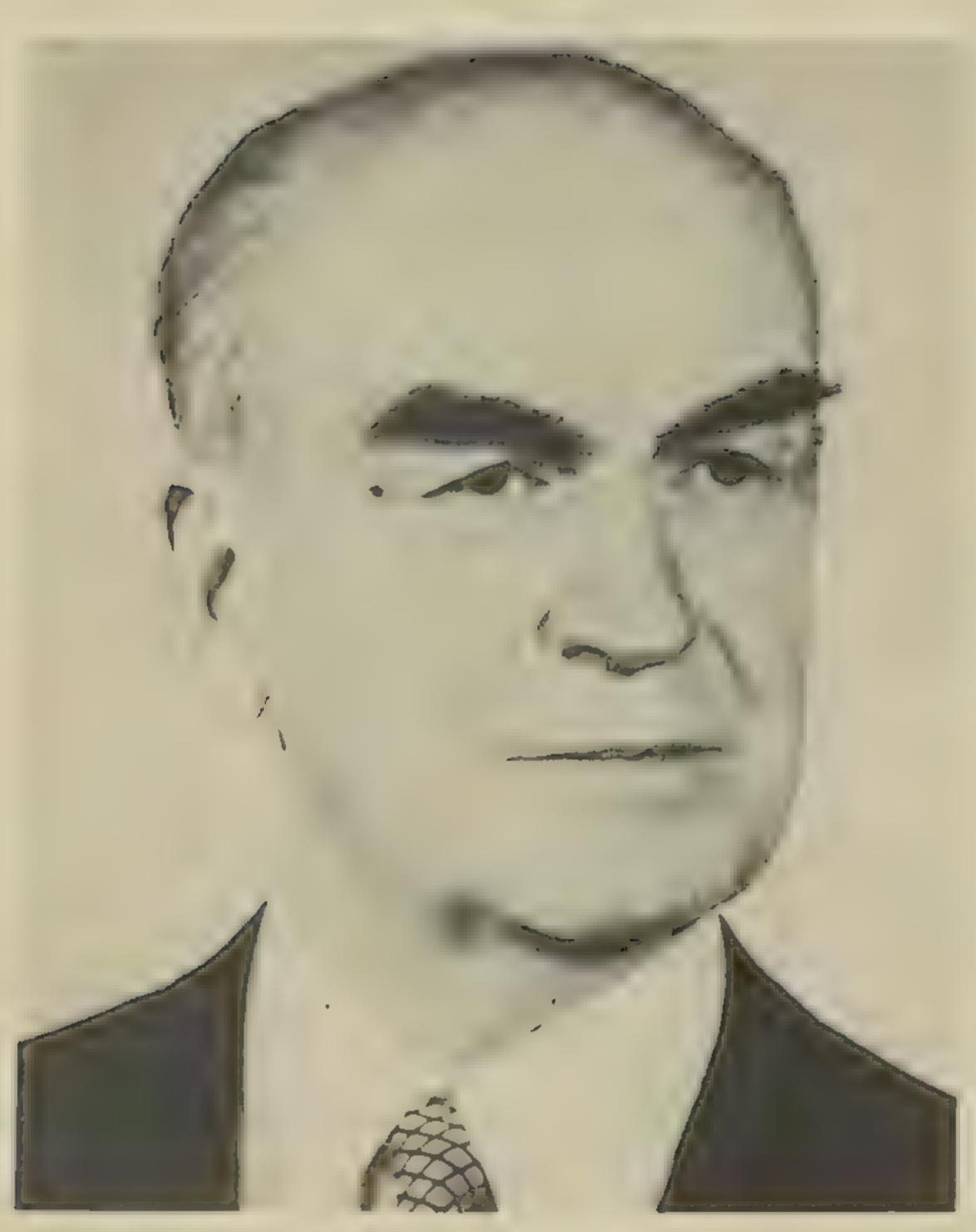
1971 of lead, and zinc, was about 37,000 tons and 29,000 tons respectively.

Major manufacturing industries are food processing mainly production of olive oil, textiles, clothing and leather, mechanical and electrical engineering, construction material and glass, woodwork, chemicals, paper and other industries.

Imports include food, other consumption goods, raw material and capital goods. Exports include citrus fruits, dates and other fruits, canned vegetables, olive oil, phosphate rock, superphosphate, iron ore and pig iron, lead and other products, crude oil and paper pulp.

Value in U.S. $ (million)

Year:	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Exports:	160	171	184	217	323
Imports:	218	263	306	346	486

TUNIS is the capital. Sfax, Bizerta, Sousse, Gabes, Beja, Djerba, Medenine and Hammam-Lif are other places. Kairouan is a holy city for Muslims.

His Excellency Mr. Fahri S. Koruturk,
President of the Republic of Turkey

BIOGRAPHY

H.E. Fahri Koruturk, sixth President of the Republic of Turkey, was born in Istanbul in 1903. After completing his studies in the Imperial School of Naval Sciences he graduated from the Naval School in 1923. He served as a teacher in different naval institutions for some years, and later as Military Attache in Berlin and Rome in 1935 and 1936 with the rank of Lieutenant and Lt. Commander respectively; and in Stockholm and Berlin again in 1942-1943 as a Commander. Fahri Koruturk who took part as a military expert in the Straits Conference held in Montreux in 1936, has rendered services in the Turkish Submarine Fleet for 12 years.

President Koruturk served as a Commandant of the Naval war Academy during 1945-46, as Fleet Commander unpon his promotion to Vice-Admiralship in 1953, as Chief of Information at the General Staff in 1954 and as Fleet Commander in 1955 and 1956. Following his service as Naval Commander of the Marmara and the Straits of the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus, together with that of the Sea of Marmara, during the years of 1956 and 1957, he was promoted to Admiralship in 1957 and was appointed to the post of Commander of Naval Forces.

Upon his retirement after the 1960 Revolution, he took up a post in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and was appointed Ambassador to Moscow. When he was transferred to Madrid he refused to accept this second ambassadorial post and preferred retirement for the second time.

H.E. Fahri Koruturk, who has a record of 47 years of service in his military career and five years in Foreign Affairs, was appointed Senator

by the President of the Republic on June 10, 1968. Mr Koruturk served as Chairman of the Presidential Quota Senate Group until he was elected President of the Republic of Turkey on April 6, 1973.

President Koruturk is married and has three children. He has a command over German, English and Italian languages.

ABOUT THE COUNTRY

TURKEY where Europe and Asia converge has an area of 780,576 sq. km. (301,302 sq., miles) spreading over two large peninsulas—Anatolia in Asia, and Thrace in Europe. Its population, according to estimates of 1970 was 35,666,549. The Turkish GNP is growing fast and the growth rates in 1971 and 1972 were 8.9 per cent and 7.1 per cent respectively. As the efficient Turkish workers, engaged in other countries like West Germany remit their funds in large amounts to their families in Turkey, they change the complexion of their national income and balance of payments. As a result of these remittances, the growth rates of the GNP improved to 10 per cent and 7.7 per cent in 1971 and 1972 respectively.

In 1972, the gross domestic product of Turkey was 215.7 billion Turkish Liras. The share of agriculture was 53.9 billion liras, industry 53.4 billion liras, construction 12.7 billion liras, wholesale and retail trade 23.3 billion liras, transport and communication 13.4 billion liras, financial institutions 6.3 billion liras, other private sectors 25.3 billion liras and Government services 25.5 billion liras. Import duties yielded a billion liras. With 7.7 billion liras from foreign countries total G.N.P. stood at 223.4 billion liras.

Major agricultural crops are cereals like wheat and barley, cash crops like cotton, tobacco and sugarbeet, oilseeds, fruits like peaches, apples, citrus, hazelnuts and olives and other items which include tea, vegetable, meat, milk and eggs.

In Turkey, minerals are being exploited systematically. Main

products include coal, lignite, chrome, sulphur, manganese iron ore, copper, antimony, borates and petroleum.

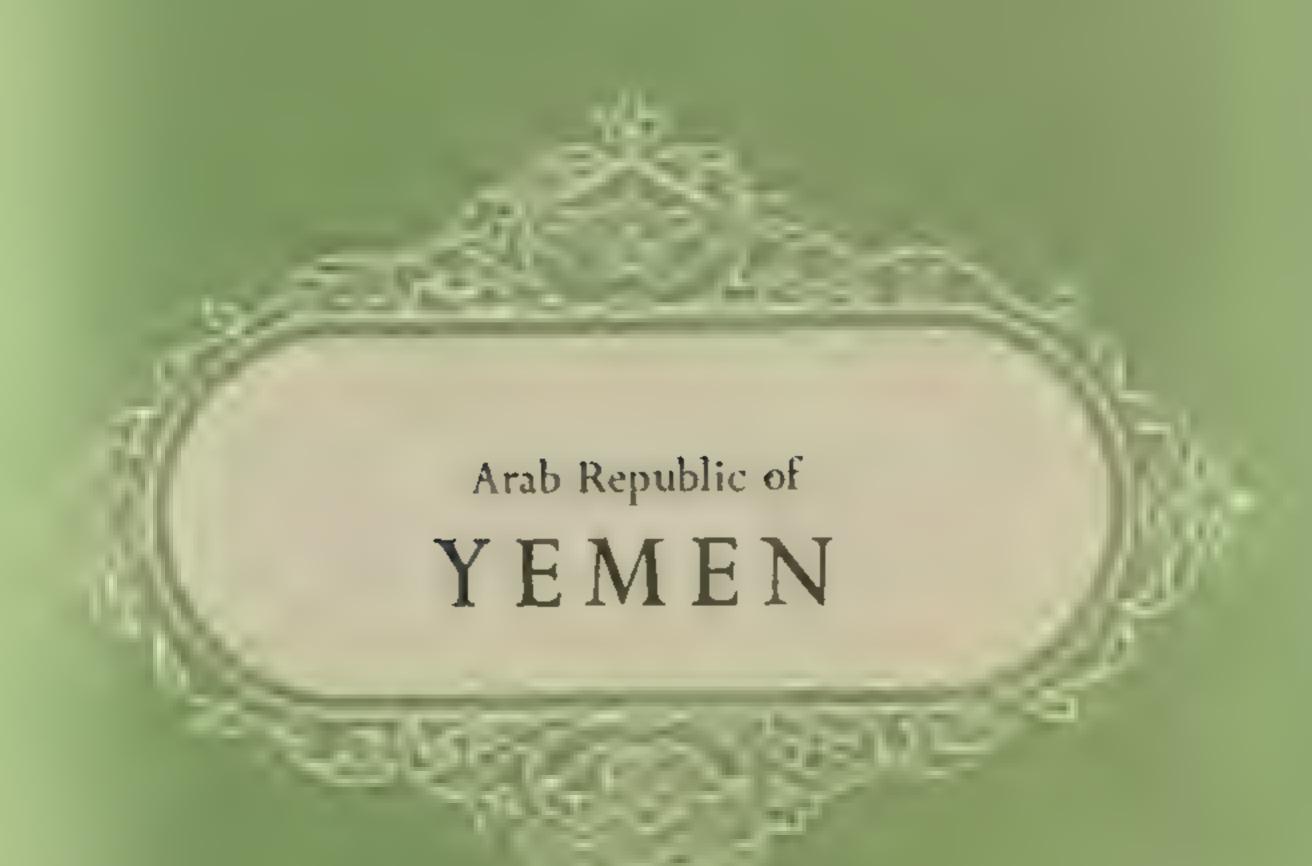
Major industries are cotton textiles, woollen fabrics, cement, paper, pig iron, steel ingots, steel sheets and other steel products and coke. The engineering and chemical industries of Turkey are developing fast.

Major imports of Turkey are machinery, iron and steel, petroleum, transport equipment, textiles, medicines and dyes. Exports include wheat, tobacco, fruits, cotton, minerals engineering goods and chemicals.

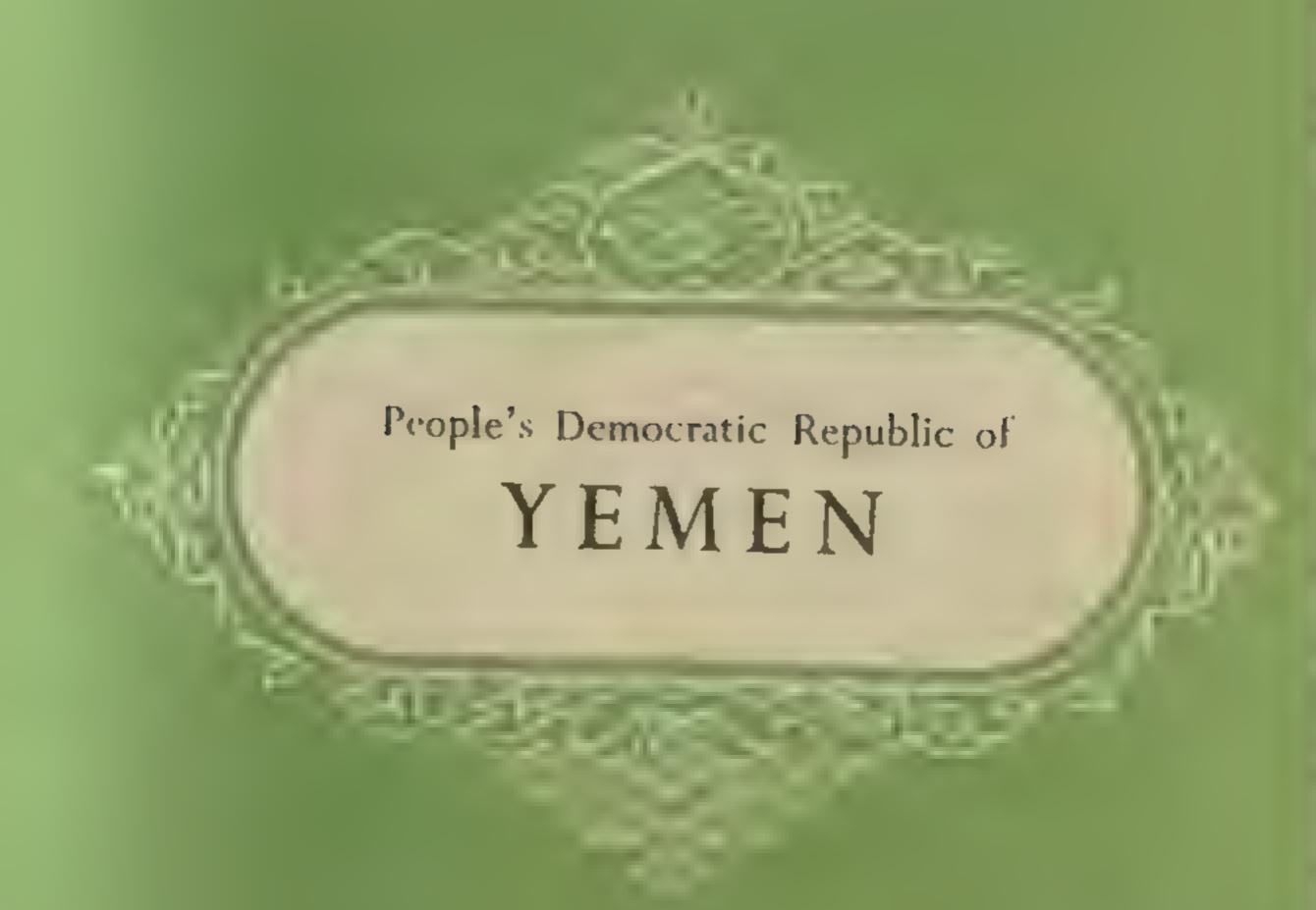
Value in U.S. $ (million)

Year:	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Exports:	496	537	588	677	886
Imports:	770	756	889	1,086	1,508

ANKARA is the capital. other important cities are Istanbul, Izmir, Adana and Bursa.

Arab Republic of
YEMEN

His Excellency El Qadi Abdul Rehman El-Iryani,
President, Republican Council, Arab Republic of Yemen

ISLAMIC SUMMIT 1974 PAKISTAN

THE MUSLIM WORLD

His Excellency

MR. SALEM ROBYA ALI

Chairman of the Presidential Council
of the People's Democratic
Republic of Yemen

Born 39 years ago and brought up in a peasant family in the Southern District of the Third Governorate, he received his early education in Arabic in a local village school.

He received military training for 6 months while serving as a tribal guard in the Fifth Governorate. He worked as a school teacher for a long time and also as adjudicator of tribal disputes in his home district.

He joined National Youth movement in 1961 and National Liberation Front Organization in 1963. He fought against the British forces around Aden and played a leading role during the uprising of 20th June, 1967 when the National Front rebels occupied the Crater in Aden.

In June 1969, he became Chairman of the Presidential Council.

He is known for his kind-heartedness towards poor masses. He is simple in his conduct and behaviour.

He is married and has children.

People's Democratic Republic of
YEMEN

The People's Democratic Republic of Yemen (formerly Southern Yemen) comprises the strategic port of Aden and a large area of mainly desert territory (including the Hadhramaut) in South-Western Arabia. Her neighbours are North Yemen to the north-west, Saudi Arabia to the north, and Oman to the east. The islands of Perim and Kamaran at the Southern end of the Red Sea have opted to join the Republic. The climate is hot and dry. Arabic is spoken and most of the population is Muslim.

Area: 178,987 sq. miles.

Population: The total population is estimated at 1,500,000 of whom 100,000 live in Aden.

Recent History

The People's Republic of Southern Yemen is formed from the former states of Aden, a British colony since 1839, and the 27 protectorate States, which entered into treaty relations with Britain between 1882 and 1914. The majority of these states were formerly members of the Federation of South Arabia, formed in 1959 among some of the Western Protectorate States, and subsequently joined by Aden and some other Protectorate States. However, in 1967 nationalist groups took hold of power in many of the states, and the authority of the Federal Government broke down in September. In negotiations at Geneva, Britain reached agreement with the National Liberation Front, which had been pressing for immediate independence and British forces were withdrawn in November, 1967. The country achieved independence on 26th November. 1967, and Qahtan Muhammad As-Shaabi was named President. In June 1969, President as-Shaabi was replaced by a five-man Revolutionary Council

headed by Salem Robya Ali. A new constitution and name for the Repubic was introduced in November 1970.

Government

A 101-member Provincial Supreme People's Council exercises legislative power. The country is divided into six Governorates.

Economic Affairs

All important foreign business enterprises except the B.P. refinery were nationalized in November 1969. The hinterland depends on subsistence agriculture and fishing; the rich fishing grounds are so far largely unexploited. Some cotton is grown which constitutes the country's major export.

Published by
The Islamic Secretariat, Jeddah

Printed at
Ferozsons Karachi

BIOGRAPHY

Al-Qadi Abdul Rehman Ben Yahya Al-Iryani was born in 1910, in the village of Iryan, Abb District, Yemen, in a family known for learning and literature. He was reared by his father, the well-known scholar al-Qadi Yahya Al-Iryani who held at that time several posts in the judicial field in Yemen.

In 1930, he completed his higher studies in Islamic jurisprudence in Sanna at the hands of prominent scholars in the city. He held several posts in the Islamic judicial domain. The last post, which he had before the Revolution of 1962 was that of a member of the Higher Shariat (Religious) Department in Yemen.

He participated in the 1948 attempt to topple the Imam Yahya Hamiduddin. When the Revolution failed, he, with other revolutionaries, was put in detention camps. Most of the detainees had been martyred and Al-Qadi Abdel Rahman stayed in prison for 8 years.

In 1956, he was sentenced to death after the failure of the 1956 Revolution which was led by Brigadier Ahmad Al-Thallayah. He was spared execution by a miracle.

He took part in preparations for the September 20, 1962 Revolution which removed monarchy and set up the first republican system in Yemen.

After the Revolution, he was appointed Minister for Justice. Later, he held several political posts in one of which he was member of the Political Bureau.

He led the November 5, 1967 uprising and was selected President of the Republican Council.

He is considered one of the most prominent persons in the history of Yemen and enjoys great popularity.

ABOUT THE COUNTRY

YEMEN Arab Republic, or North Yemen, has an area of 195,000 sq., km., and population of 7 million. Its per capita income was $ 40 in 1972. About 70 per cent of GNP comes from Agriculture. Main crops are sorghum and millet, wheat, barley, maize, pulses, potatoes, vegetables, grapes, cotton, coffee and tobacco. The contribution of fisheries is significant and is increasing. Industries contribute only 3 per cent to GNP. Main industries are textiles, salt manufacturing, and production of tin containers.

Exports include coffee, cotton, hides and skins, rock salt and a few other items. Imports include foodstuffs (52 per cent), manufactured consumer goods (26 per cent), raw material and fuel (7.5 per cent) chemicals, machinery and transport equipment.

Value in U.S. $ (million)

Year:	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Exports:	9	8	3	4	11
Imports:	21	23	32	37	34

TAIZ is the capital. Banasa and Hodeida (also a port) are other places.